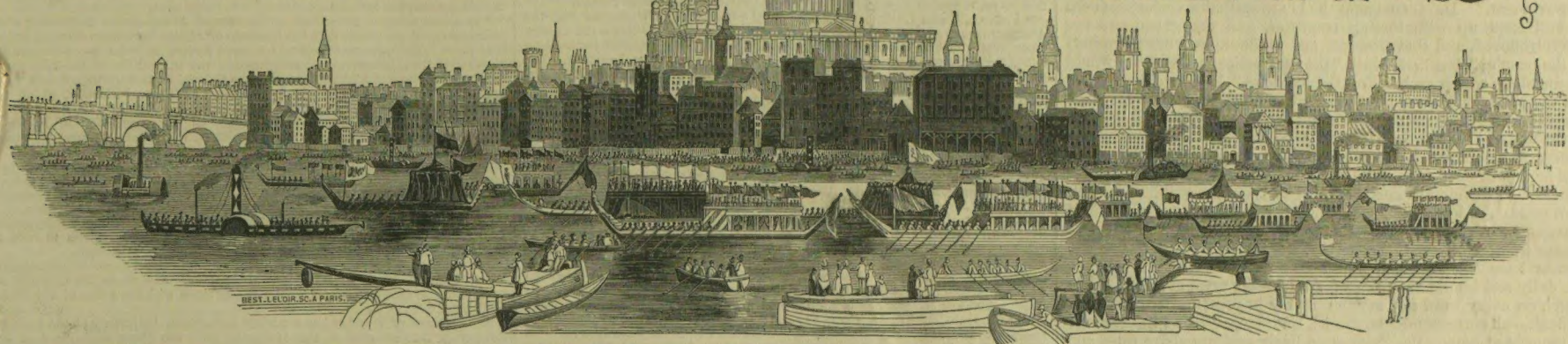


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

THE Governments that arrogate to themselves the title of "paternal," are singularly unsuccessful in awakening any of that love and gratitude, which are associated with the relations of dependents and protectors; the rulers who do the most for their subjects in their paternal style, are, unfortunately, the most feared and hated; and the connection that bears so auspicious a name, is but a bond of mutual jealousy and suspicion. The condition of the nations under them is much that of the inmates of a prison, watching for an opportunity of escape; and the repose of the rulers is little better than that of the gaoler when the doors are locked—they cannot even then be quite certain that all is safe: the watchers over the chain are nearly as miserable as those who wear it. There is not a "paternal Government" of Europe that can win its children to feel for it anything but hate; they obey only from fear, and wait only to revenge. Immense is the amount of human blindness and ingratitude, if the rulers are really what they describe themselves to be; but men do not like even to be made happy against their wills.

The three Governments of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, the three models of "paternal" despotism, after fifteen years of sway over a nation crushed in an all but successful revolt, are, at the present moment, involved in another struggle with the same people: Poland is again in a state of insurrection. The accounts are too vague as yet to enable any certain conclusion to be drawn from them as to the event: that the odds are great against the insurgents is true; that it is a sudden or ill-planned outbreak is not so certain; whether it is rash or not depends on the result: if it succeed it will be called courage and heroism; if it fail it will be denounced as madness. History has done this in all ages. But the very fact of an insurrection being possible under three such Governments is a most significant one: they are the three greatest military powers of Europe as to numbers and the organisation of their armies, if not in higher military essentials; they have, hitherto, helped each other in the subjugation of Poland, with a unanimity and zeal worthy a better cause; and all that the most ruthless and

inhuman use of the most unlimited earthly power could effect to annihilate a people, destroy a language, and root out a nation, has been done, and yet Poland has again revolted! There is a lesson in this the world should not overlook or think a slight one. The present effort may be the first struggle of a reviving and growing energy, or it may be the last throes of national despair; but, in either case, it shows that action is still possible, and that oppression of man by man is never safe.

Since the fall of Warsaw and the defeat of the Poles, in the last revolt, comparatively little has been heard of the state of the country. It is not the policy of either of the three Powers who possess it, to let anything be known of their proceedings; they allow no newspapers to narrate their acts, or to discuss them, even in their own territories, where their power is settled. With respect to Poland, all is necessarily buried in silence; but, as it is some degree of merit not to be worst, Austria and Prussia may have the credit of having the smallest share in the rumours that have, from time to time, ascribed to Russia the blackest and most heartless tyranny in that unhappy land. Austria is ruled by Metternich; he is a man with a clear head, and he takes some care of the physical welfare of the people, as the best substitute for political liberty. Prussia has the smallest portion of the territory of Poland, and is more within the reach of European opinion. But Russia stands alone, with more power than usually falls to a Government, and something less than the average of wisdom, prudence, and humanity to regulate it. The consequence is that its Polish dominions are its European reproach. If, according to Hamlet's description, the world is a prison, having many confines, wards, and dungeons, assuredly Poland is one of the worst. Nicholas is a political Martinet, with a drill-sergeant's theory of Government; he spends his life in reducing the whole of his immense Empire, with all its varied climates, races, religions, and languages, to one uniform, regimental system of policy; it is a mistake, and a fatal one. The population of Russia, the bulk of it scarcely a century emerged from barbarism, will accept, and live with ad-

vantage, and progress, perhaps, under a system to which a civilised, high-spirited people, with a noble Literature, and a History which may challenge that of any State for heroism and brilliant achievements in the cause of Christianity and mankind, would prefer death and exile—as they have preferred both, and are seeking them, we fear, again. But the theory of the Emperor is, that everything under the Russian sceptre must become Russian in every respect: on this fixed idea he has for years lavished blood and treasure in the Caucasus; for this he provoked the last Insurrection in Poland; by this he has caused the present outbreak; and, as long as he continues to war with Nature, by attempting to annihilate a race, and root out all national distinctions, he will be the gaoler of a country, but not its ruler, in the better and higher sense of the word.

The present movement naturally suggests the question, what has provoked it? What has been the conduct of the Russian Government since it crushed the last outbreak? What immediately followed the fall of Warsaw, has become History: the execution of many leaders—the exile of thousands of all ranks—the confiscations of property—all this belongs to the past. It is the continual weight of the yoke that has ever since pressed on those who were left, that has again excited the people to revolt. The Emperor has kept his word in some respects: he swore he would leave the Poles no relic of liberty; and he has done his best to fulfil his oath.

In October, 1835, he, for the first time, consented to receive the Town Council of Warsaw; he made them a speech when they appeared in his presence unparalleled in the records of Royal and Imperial addresses; a few extracts from it, as it was given in the *Journal of St. Petersburg*, may not be without interest at the present juncture; after forbidding them to read the address with which they came prepared, "to spare them a lie, since he knew their thoughts were not such as their words would express," he accused them of black ingratitude (the vice, as we have said, of all people who live under paternal Governments), told them they had destroyed their own happiness, but that he forgave them; that he



POLISH INSURGENTS.

would repay their evil with good, and was determined to make them happy again "against their own wills:" he then continued: "you have now to choose between two courses, either to persist in your delusions of an independent Poland, or to live peacefully as faithful subjects of my Government. If you do persist in those dreams of independence, of popular liberty, and other such empty visions, I tell you, you will only prepare for yourselves great misfortunes. I have built a citadel here, and I now warn you, that on the first revolt, I will raze Warsaw to the ground, and I will not be the one to suffer it to be built again. It pains me to be obliged to address you in this manner; but what I say is for your own good. It rests with you to cause the past to be forgotten; it can only be effected by your good conduct, and your attachment to my Government." He then states he is aware that a correspondence is still kept up with foreign countries, and that "bad writings are introduced, and that attempts are made to corrupt the minds of the people;" but that, since "the best police in the world would be unable to watch such a frontier as theirs," he expects they will aid the police in that duty, to guard against the evil. He thus concludes: "Amid all the disturbances that have agitated Europe, in the midst of all the theories that have shaken the fabric of social order, Russia alone has remained strong and unmoved; it is a real happiness to belong to such a land, and to enjoy its protection." Mankind are evidently most perverse in their insensibility to their own good; the Poles, at least, cannot see the "real blessing" of Russian protection, and have done and are doing all they can to escape from it. Since that time, a whole generation has grown up; youths have become men, and men have ripened to maturity, in the daily and hourly suffering of an irksome tyranny, that keeps watch on every word and action; makes impossible—at least, very difficult—all correspondence abroad, and dangerous all interchange of thought at home; the Poles are a lively and impulsive race, and to them this leaden despotism is doubly oppressive. Is it any wonder they try to shake off the yoke! Then there are other and more material evils; they are taxed, not to their national revenue, but to the general expenses of the whole empire; they are subject to a heavy conscription, which sends her children to feed the Russian armies; they must not speak their native tongue, nor worship in the church of their forefathers. How intense must be the spirit of nationality that can survive all the means that boundless power can apply to such inhuman ends! In the midst of all this, their physical condition decays; the continual watch kept on the frontiers impedes trade; that which was formerly carried on with the interior of Russia itself is almost destroyed; the once flourishing towns on the frontiers of Prussia, which feel most these impediments on commerce, are fast decaying; the manufacturers whom the spirit of enterprise induced to emigrate from Germany to Poland, have transferred themselves to Russia; throughout the kingdom poverty is spreading more and more through the mass of the people, and the civilization of a nation sinks with its wealth till all is a scene of physical, moral and social ruin. Ten millions will never submit to these results of despotic protection. The faults of the old social system of Poland were great enough; her aristocracy were insolent, exclusive and unsympathising with the mass of the population; they have been bitterly punished for their crimes and feuds; where are they now? Truly the History of Poland is a great lesson to the whole world. There is hope for her yet, but it lies more in the gradual operation of time than in her present efforts. The neighbouring nations of Bohemia and Hungary are advancing, and are likely yet to be the seats of great and free Governments; in them she may yet find support; Prussia will soon have enough to do with its own subjects, indignant at being so long cajoled of the freedom that has been so often promised and so long deferred, while not even the power of Austria will always suffice to hold the Italians in subjection. It is something for the Poles to have proved that self defence is still a possibility.

INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

In part of our impression last week, we gave an account of an insurrection which had broken out in the little Republic of Cracow. The accounts since published in the German and French papers are so varied and contradictory, that it is difficult to ascertain the extent or consequences of the movement, but we supply the most complete and accurate version which has reached this country. A letter from Berlin, of the 28th of February, in the *Times*, gives the following details of the origin of the insurrection:—

"The news was brought to the Austrian Silesian frontier on the 21st ult., by Government authorities, who had been forced to flee for their lives; they described their position to have been extremely perilous, and their escape attended with great difficulty. Various bands of fugitives followed in the course of the same day, who stated that the peasantry had fled in great numbers across the Prussian frontier in various places, and that much consternation prevailed. The immediate occasion of the present outbreak is stated to have been as follows:—On Wednesday, the 18th Feb., Austrian troops having marched from Podgorze upon Cracow, took possession of the city, whence a detachment of twenty-five men was sent to Jaworzno to arrest a priest, in whose house arms were reported to be concealed. This was the immediate occasion of the rising, which commenced by ringing the tocsin, on hearing which signal, a crowd of insurgents, chiefly smelters and miners, assembled, fell upon the Austrian troops, disarmed them, and liberated 70 prisoners who were in the House of Correction. It is said that some of the employers of these misguided men have been murdered, doubtless while trying to bring them to a sense of their misconduct. The insurgent leader is said to be a wood ranger in the service of the Cracow Senate.

"Accounts from Breslau, of the 22nd, state further, that the Prussian post had been stopped by the rebels, and robbed of a large sum of money. Strong detachments of troops are being despatched to the frontiers, and couriers are scouring the country in all directions. On the 22nd, a corps of light infantry was sent off from Breslau towards the scene of action, by the upper Silesian railway. Commotions are reported to have broken out in Russian Poland also; though, indeed, the extreme difficulty of procuring intelligence from that quarter, renders it problematical in how far such statements are deserving of credit. Accounts are said to have reached the Prussian Government, of very disquieting occurrences in Poland Proper, Volhynia, and Lithuania, in which murder, assassination, and incendiarism, have been playing their horrible parts. A report, too, was spread of disturbances having broken out in St. Petersburg itself, the details of which were more hinted at, than plainly expressed; but which were alluded to as of a very grave character. The public mind is the more excited by these rumours, from the impossibility of discovering whether they stand in connection or not with the insurrectionary plan, which most people believe to be organised in Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Poland. Meanwhile the arrests go on uninterruptedly in the Grand Duchy of Posen; and much importance is attached to the seizure of the two brothers, Counts Ignatius and Joseph Brinski, who are regarded as having been the soul of the conspiracy, but are now safely lodged in the Posen Citadel.

"In Cracow two ringleaders reside, who hold communication with all Galicia by means of secret correspondents and emissaries. In Lemberg from 60 to 80 individuals have been arrested, chiefly among the upper classes, whether nobles, students, or military. Government, it is said, has for some time been aware that something was brewing; but the great extent of plot, and the widely spread ramifications, which, by drawing attention on many points, rendered it difficult to fix on the most important one, has hitherto been favourable to the safety of the conspirators. The latest intelligence, however, leaves no room to doubt, that rebellion has openly broken out throughout all Galicia, or will do so, or in the territories of the Cracow republic.

"The engineer of the Cracow railroad brings shocking accounts, but as he has escaped with difficulty and in disguise, fear may have led him to exaggerate. His statement is, that the Cracow insurgents having succeeded in blowing up the bridge connecting the city with the Austrian side, by which all succour was cut off from the Austrian troops within the city, the latter had been compelled to surrender to the rebels. That the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors in Cracow have been murdered, and that the insurgents amount to 15,000. Such is the tale of horror that has reached us; but as all communication with Cracow is cut off, and the city in a complete state of siege, it is nearly impossible to ascertain in how far it is deserving of credit."

The details which follow are translated from the *Débats*:—
"It was on the 24th of February, that Prince Paskewitch received, at Warsaw, a despatch from Baron de Steinberg, the Russian Consul at Cracow, which announced to him the particulars of the insurrection in that city, and the retreat of the Austrian troops from Cracow. He immediately gave orders for the few troops which were stationed in the province joining the republic of Cracow to march to the frontiers, and make their junction with the Austrian troops. But, on the same day, a despatch from Siedlce informed him that this capital of the ancient Palatinate had been the theatre of a sanguinary collision between the troops and the inhabitants. The most remarkable fact connected with this outbreak is, that it occurred precisely at the period fixed for a general insurrection. It was there that the Poles, after the battle of Ignia, where they made 2,000 Russian prisoners, were so cruelly attacked with the cholera. It appears that the

inhabitants of Siedlce, the greater part without arms, attacked the garrison, which it surprised. The letter gives no further details, except that two soldiers were killed, together with a Jew. Prince Paskewitch ordered numerous arrests at Warsaw, and on several points of Poland. The inhabitants of Warsaw remained in indescribable agony in consequence of reports of partial insurrections in Galicia and in the Duchy of Posen. The *Leipsic Gazette* says that even the women have taken up arms, and may be seen riding on horseback through the streets. Moreover, the Provisional Government has proclaimed the abolition of serfdom, and the respect of property; it maintains order, and delivers passports to those who demand them. General Chlopicki, who resided, since the year 1831, in Cracow, refused to place himself at the head of the insurgents, and had proceeded first to Breslau, and subsequently to Dresden. It may be recollected that General Chlopicki, appointed dictator during the last war in Poland, commanded the national army at Grochow, where he was wounded. It is to be remarked that the Provisional Government orders that the eagles and standards of Prussia shall be respected, and they declare, it is said, that they will surrender the city to the Count of Brandebourg. The insurgents propose to form, as quickly as possible, free corps, to spread themselves through the provinces of Ancient Poland.

"VIENNA, March 1.—Intelligence has been received from Wadowicz that the Austrian troops stationed at Bochnia, attacked with complete success the Cracow insurgents who had taken possession of Wieliczka. The imperial troops were joined by numerous peasants. Perfect tranquillity prevailed in Lemberg. The junction of the Austrian corps commanded by General Collin with the Prussian troops had been effected.

"PODGOZIE, Feb. 27.—Yesterday afternoon General Collin marched towards this town from Wadowicz, with five companies of the Schwelmer infantry, a battalion of the Furstenworth infantry, a corps of militia, a squadron of imperial chevau-legers, and half a battery. He arrived in front of this place at six this evening. The insurgents occupied the first floors of the houses and the barracks, whence they fired on the Austrian troops as they stormed the place. After a short resistance, the former abandoned their posts, and hastened over the bridge to Cracow. Several lives were lost. General Collin was afterwards attacked by another body of Cracow insurgents, whom he repulsed with the loss of 80 killed or taken prisoners. Several additional troops are expected here to-morrow. Lieutenant-Colonel Benedette, at the head of the faithful armed peasants, attacked with effect the insurgents, who have already been repulsed beyond Wieliczka."

According to a later number of the *Débats*, the position of the insurgents was such as to leave them no chance of success. The *Débats* has the following apparently authentic sketch of the position of affairs. "It will be recollected," says the *Débats*, "that General Collin, driven from Cracow by the insurgents, retired in the first instance to Podgorze, and afterwards to Wadowicz, where he took up a position. A body of the insurgents having destroyed part of the bridge of boats across the Vistula, passed the river at a short distance from Cracow, and invaded Galicia. They then marched towards Bochnia and Wieliczka, and took possession of the salt-mines in that neighbourhood, which form one of the principal resources of the Austrian Government. They afterwards advanced into the circle of Tarnow, expecting to find a general rising of the people. Another body of the insurgents, after having repaired the bridge, occupied Podgorze, and tried to propagate the insurrection. It will also be recollected that a sanguinary struggle took place between the nobles and the peasantry in the circle of Tarnow. The latter remaining faithful to the Austrian Government, attacked their lords, who were attempting to persuade them to revolt, and massacred the greater part of them. After this unexpected success, Colonel Benedetti, principal officer attached to the staff of Gen. Ketsi, Commander of the army of Galicia, immediately organised the peasantry in military array, which had shown such a determined opposition to the insurgents. He formed them into platoons, which he placed under the command of officers chosen from the regular army. The insurgents, after having occupied Wieliczka, situated two leagues from Podgorze, advanced to Gdow upon the Bochnia road. It was at this place that the first engagement between the insurgents and the peasants, commanded by Colonel Benedetti, took place. That engagement terminated in the retreat of part of the insurgents in the direction of Wieliczka and Podgorze. General Collin, who had received some reinforcements, took advantage of that circumstance, and on the 27th marched upon Podgorze, which is opposite Cracow, on the right bank of the Vistula. The insurgents, organised in haste, and badly armed, however, made an attempt to retain possession of Podgorze. The combat on both sides was obstinate and sanguinary, although the Austrians state, that they had only one killed and seven wounded. After two attacks, the Austrian troops took the town, the insurgents taking refuge in Cracow. Cracow is seriously menaced by General Collin, who, under shelter of his artillery may be enabled to cross the river either above or below the town, whilst the insurgents can no longer easily attempt the passage of the river, possessing as they do but a few dismounted guns, and exposed as they would be to the attacks of the combined troops, together with the organized peasantry, which Colonel Benedetti has caused to be supported by detachments of infantry and cavalry. General Rohr continues to occupy the same position upon the frontiers of the republic of Cracow, daily receiving reinforcements from Silesia. Of the Russian troops ordered to that point, we have no news whatever. Thus it will be seen that this heroic but unfortunate attempt made by the Poles to recover their freedom and nationality must speedily be brought to a conclusion."

The latest information is of a character to warrant the supposition that the movement is actually at an end. The Prussian *Universal Gazette* of the 7th inst., states that news of a positive character had come from Upper Silesia, according to which Cracow was on the 3d instant occupied without resistance by Russian troops. The Austrians were expected to enter the following day. The Prussians, under the orders of Lieutenant-General de Rohr, were to have passed the frontier on the 5th, and could have reached Cracow on the 7th. The *Cologne Gazette* contains decrees and orders of the Provisional Government of the 24th and 26th February, but their interest is absorbed by the news of the occupation of the town.

The Prussian *Universal Gazette*, of the 6th instant, publishes further details relative to the massacre of the Polish Nobility at Tarnow, and other localities in Galicia, by the peasants. It appears that the peasants had murdered indiscriminately men, women, and children, in order to obtain the reward promised by the authorities of 10*l.* a-head, living or dead. In the small village of Dembice every inhabitant was murdered, with the exception of three. An old nobleman, Count K., was dragged from his carriage and put to death. Major Baron L. met the same fate, with his two brothers-in-law, at Bochnia, because he was not dressed in his uniform. Madame de M. was murdered; Madame de I. was stabbed in several places, and the Countess de L. was ill-treated in the most barbarous manner. The traveller who brought this information to Breslau owed his life to the Governor of Tarnow, who disguised him in a military costume, and furnished him with an escort to Pless. He adds that the situation of the country exceeds belief; the armed peasantry know no bounds, they murder and pillage on all sides; they stop the stage-coaches to search for noblemen; but, if none are to be found, they murder the passengers, even if they be women or children. At Gutoff there were so many dead bodies on the road that the ditches on either side were filled with blood.

STATISTICS OF POLAND.—The following notice of the extent and population of the different provinces which constituted the ancient republic of Poland will be read with interest at a moment when their inhabitants are making an effort to become independent of their present rulers. Galicia, which now belongs to Austria, has an extent of 1580 geographical miles, and a population of 4,797,243, nearly all Poles. About 2,000,000 profess the United Greek religion, about the same number are Roman Catholics. There are rather more than 250,000 Schismatic Greeks, 30,000 Protestants, and 283,345 Jews. The republic of which Cracow is the capital has about 21 geographical square miles, and 145,787 inhabitants. The territory and the town form a republic under the protectorate of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The Grand Duchy of Posen, which forms part of the Prussian monarchy, has a superficies of 536 square geographical miles; a population of 1,290, of whom 372,789 profess the Prussian Evangelical religion, and are chiefly Germans by origin and in language. There are 783,916 Roman Catholics, who are nearly all Poles. The Jews are in number 77,102. Prussia has also other populations of Polish origin in Silesia, and eastern and western Prussia from Dantzig to the frontiers of Russia; but as they have been separated from the other Polish people for more than a century, it is not supposed that they will take any part in the insurrection. The ancient provinces of Lithuania, White Russia, and Samogitia, form the Russian Governments of Wilna, Witepsk, Grodno, Kowno, Minsk, and Mohilew. Their population is 4,978,369. These countries have for four years been suffering from scarcity of provisions, and the people are, therefore, in a state of great excitement. The nobles and a portion of the people are Roman Catholics; the rest, who were formerly of the United Greek Church, have now become, by choice or force, members of the Schismatic Greek Church, but a great number of the peasantry have refused to acknowledge the Russian Bishops, who were appointed to succeed their Priests. There are also a few thousand Poles in the Russo-German Governments of Courland and Livonia. In the Ukraine and Little Russia—viz., the Governments of Volhynia, Kieff, Podolia, Poltawa, Kurks, &c.—the nobles profess the Roman Catholic faith, but the people now profess the same religion as the Russians. The population of these Governments, which are of great extent, amounts to eight millions. What is called the kingdom of Poland, and which is under the authority of General Paskewitch, is also of considerable extent, and has a population of 4,769,790. Thus there are in

Galicia	4,797,243
Cracow	145,787
The Grand Duchy of Posen	1,290,187
Lithuania	4,978,369
Little Russia	8,000,000
The Kingdom of Poland	4,769,790

Giving a total of 23,981,376
The population of Russia is 63 millions, that of Austria 37 millions, and that of Prussia 16 millions, independently of the population of the different provinces of ancient Poland.

SIR ROBERT PEEL FOR BIRMINGHAM.—A requisition is now in progress in Birmingham, addressed to Sir Robert Peel, soliciting him to become a candidate for the representation of that borough at the first election, and so great is the popularity of the right hon. Baronet, that there is no doubt of its being so numerous and respectfully signed as to place his return beyond a doubt.

THE LATE SIR R. SALE.—Sir Robert Sale, the hero of Jellalabad, was, in his boyish days, a pupil at the celebrated grammar-school at Ealing, under Dr. Nicholas. On a pane of glass in one of the windows he had scratched his name, which has often been an object of interest with the alumni of that establishment. A curious coincidence connects this memorial and the man; the former continued in safety amid school perils until a few weeks since, when, about the period of Sir Robert Sale's death, the pane was unfortunately broken, and thus memorial and man may be said to have perished together.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers exhibit a vast degree of excitement at the news of the Polish insurrection. The subject appears to have absorbed almost every other topic. A great many Polish refugees reside in Paris, and there is considerable sympathy with the cause of Polish independence, but the papers generally appear to consider the present manifestation as a hopeless and desperate one.

News had been received in Paris from Algiers to the 3rd instant, inclusive, from which it appears that Marshal Bugeaud had again, and, as usual, unexpectedly, been obliged to proceed in pursuit of Abd-el-Kader, who, so far from allowing the French to repose after their late fatigues and losses, thus forces them to commence a new campaign.

The *Akhbar* states that the last accounts from Oran were very satisfactory. The tribes who had taken part in the last insurrection, had suffered so much, that it was not probable they would revolt again for a long time. They had lost their horses, and were short of corn. The same journal has the following from Mascara, dated the 25th ult.:—

"In consequence of the sudden appearance of Abd-el-Kader in the east of our possessions, all the columns of the province of Algiers have been directed towards that point. The Governor-General has been forced, in order to cover the long opening which their movement occasioned in the central line of the Tell, to call from the province of Algiers the column of Colonel Pellissier, which is now watching the pass of Boghar, and that commanded by Colonel Renaud, which is in observation of the country beyond the sources of the Chelif."

The Chamber of Deputies has decided on the proposition of M. de St. Priest for the conversion of the Five per Cents. That hon. member entered at great length into the necessity of the measure, and contended that the arguments used by the Government against it, on the ground of the present moment not being opportune for its adoption, were not well founded. On the contrary, he maintained that the tranquillity of the country, and the improvement in her commerce were strong arguments in favour of its immediate adoption.

After a discussion the Chamber divided when there appeared for the postponement of the motion, 145; against it, 201. Leave was then given to take the proposition into consideration, after which the Chamber adjourned.

The Opposition papers of Tuesday speak of the decision as an important check to the Ministry. It can, however, hardly be considered so, as the Chamber has, upon previous occasions, exhibited its concurrence with the views of the Finance Minister.

The *National* of Tuesday has a curious paragraph, indicative of the feeling on the part of the Government, that sympathy with the Poles might lead to some untoward demonstration. That paper says:—"The pit of the Opera presented, last night, a most extraordinary aspect, from its containing 150, if not 200, police agents, filling one half of the seats. The Government, having received information that it was intended to call for the performance of the 'Marseillaise,' or the 'Cracovienne,' had given instructions to the Prefect of Police to take every possible means for preventing this manifestation of opinion. After the first act of 'Lucie' was over, a portion of the audience cried out for the 'Marseillaise,' but the agents drowned the cry, by shouting, 'La Pière! La Pière!' and the orchestra commenced the introduction of the second act. At this time a detachment of Sergens de Ville collected near the entrance, and a squadron of Municipal Guards took up their station in the court-yard next the Rue Grange Batelière. After the second act was over, the cries for the 'Marseillaise' were renewed, and received with the same opposition as before by the police agents. Upon this, a party of Sergens de Ville entered the pit, and took out three of the most vociferous of the young men, and conducted them to the Corps de Garde in the vestibule."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children remained at Osborne House during the early part of the week, and the Royal party returned to town yesterday (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Instructions were received at the Castle this morning for the whole of the members of the Royal establishment, whose services will be required at Buckingham Palace, to be in town this evening, arrangements having been made for the Court to depart from Osborne House for Gosport, at half-past nine in the morning. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal family, will take luncheon at Buckingham Palace.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AT WORTHING.—Sir Robert Peel and Lady Peel, Mr. F. Peel, and a daughter of the Premier, went to Worthing last Saturday. The arrival of so distinguished a person as the Premier soon became known all over the town, and the utmost desire was manifested by those who had never seen the right hon. Baronet to catch a glimpse of him. The weather being very fine on Saturday afternoon Sir Robert Peel and his family walked by the sea-side, and through the principal streets of the town, and were the "observed of all observers."

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The nuptials of James Duff, Esq., M.P. for Banffshire, son of General the Hon. Sir Alex. Duff, and her apparent to the Earl of Fife, and the Hon. Lady Agnes Georgina Elizabeth Hay, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Eroll, are to take place on Monday next. The noble bride elect is in her seventeenth year.

DEATH OF LADY ELIZABETH FIELDING.—Lady Elizabeth Fielding, sister to the Marchioness of Launceston, and mother of the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, expired on Thursday last, at her residence in Sackville-street, in the 73rd year of her age. Her Ladyship was daughter of the second Earl of Denbigh, and was twice married—viz., first, in 1796, to W. D. Talbot, Esq., who died in 1800; and secondly, in 1804, to Rear-Admiral Fielding, R.N., who died in 1837. The Countess of Mount Edgcumbe was by her Ladyship's second marriage.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NEW CLUB.—A large meeting took place on Sunday, at Lord Foley's, in Grosvenor-square, to enter into arrangements for the formation of a new Club, of which the Duke of Wellington is to be one of the patrons. It appears that some difficulties are yet to be got over before the Club can be finally arranged.

THE MIDDLESEX NEW PRISON.—The first stone of the new building, to be called "The Middlesex House of Detention," will be laid during the course of the ensuing month. The prison inspectors have furnished the designs. The builder is under terms to complete the prison in eighteen months from the present time. The old prison, which has been demolished, was erected in the reign of James II.

BATTERSEA AND CHELSEA IMPROVEMENTS.—In connexion with the projected improvements about to be effected by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to which we have already referred, in the formation of a new park and river embankment, it appears to be the intention of Government to introduce in the House of Commons bills, not only to empower them to convert Battersea-fields, &c., into a park, and to effect an embankment of the river on the Chelsea side between the bridges of Vauxhall and Battersea, but also for the construction of a bridge, and to open the necessary approaches thereto, to cross the river between the Red House and Chelsea Hospital, communicating in a line with Sloane-street. A further measure, involving extensive powers vested in the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, will enable them to erect on the Surrey side of the river, and in parts adjacent to the proposed Battersea New Park, villas, crescents, squares, or streets, and such other buildings and erections as may be decided upon, with a view of fully carrying out certain parts of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into and consider the means of improving the metropolis, &c.

NEW POTATOES AT THE METROPOLITAN MARKETS.—In most of the metropolitan markets, Covent-garden particularly, very fine new potatoes can be purchased at the rate of 3*d.* to 5*d.* per pound, and in some instances cheaper.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.—The Registrar-General's returns show that in the week ending the 7th March, 860 individuals died in the metropolis. This is the lowest amount of mortality which has been experienced during the corresponding weeks of the last five years; the average of which has been 1010. This may be partly accounted for by the high, and for the time of year, even temperature which has prevailed—the greatest alteration of the thermometer having been 41.2, which was the mean temperature during Thursday (last week). As a consequence of the fewness of deaths, the excess of births has been unusually great during the week: 1329 children were born; hence 469 more individuals came into the world than went out of it.

IRELAND.

MAYO ELECTION.

The contest, after a fierce struggle, closed on Saturday evening, when the gross numbers polled stood thus:—

M'Donnell	477
Moore	417
Majority	60

By the above result, the Minister gains an adherent to his measure for the repeal of the Corn-laws, and Mr. O'Connell adds to his supporters of the Repeal of the Union, Mr. M'Donnell being pledged to the support of both schemes.

The High Sheriff declared Joseph Miles M'Donnell, Esq., duly elected as one of the representatives for Mayo.—[Loud cheering followed this announcement.]

Mr. Moore, the defeated candidate, briefly addressed the electors. He deplored the occurrence at Westport, which, he said, had diminished the lustre of the victory obtained by the Repealers—a triumph which, he considered, had not been achieved by constitutional means. [This alludes to a riot in which a loss of life occurred, and of which we made mention in our late impression last week.]

Mr. Dillon Browne said the victory was the greatest obtained since the Clare election, as the Repealers had defeated the Whigs and Tories combined.

THE POTATO CROP.—The last accounts received in Dublin respecting the disease in the potatoes are of an afflicting character. The *Evening Post* gives the following extract of a letter from the Rev. W. R. Townsend, rector of Aghadda, diocese of Cloyne, who has taken an active and benevolent part in favour of the poor in this season of calamity. The communication is addressed to a medical friend in Dublin:—"In this part of Ireland we are in a frightful state—the humbler classes are all living on the contaminated potato. The sides of fields and gardens literally covered with rotten ones, thrown away. The detail of destruction is endless. That employment should be wanted for the people, while one-third of Ireland is as much waste as the woods in Canada, and the rest badly cultivated not affording half labour, is a strange anomaly." From the county of Clare, the reports are equally disheartening.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE NUNS OF MINSK.—The Marquis of Londonderry asked if a document which had recently been published, with the signature of M. de Boutenief, the Russian Minister, in reference to the alleged treatment of the nuns of Minsk, was official; and whether any further authentic information had been received on the subject?—The Earl of Aberdeen said that it had reached him officially, and might be considered the answer of the Russian Government to the reports which had been circulated on the subject. He (Lord Aberdeen) reminded their Lordships of his disbelief of the statement, and his opinion that, had it been true, the British Government could have had no direct right to interfere in the affair. His first impression of the falsehood of the story had been fully confirmed.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—Lord DENMAN moved the second reading of a bill to prevent and punish intimidation to witnesses, juries, and prosecutors. The noble and learned lord criticised many of the provisions of the Government measure for the protection of life and property in Ireland, and maintained that the 20th clause, relative to the intimidation of witnesses, juries, and prosecutors, should be a general and not a particular act.—The Earl of St. Germans said, he should attend to the suggestions made by the Lord Chief Justice, and should leave the House to decide whether the provision of the 20th clause should be made general or special.—After a short discussion, Lord Denman's Bill was read a second time; and at an early hour the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW WRIT.—A new writ was ordered to issue for the borough of Windsor, in the room of Ralph Neville, Esq., who has accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury.

ANTICIPATED FAMINE IN IRELAND.—Mr. O'CONNELL made a statement of an afflicting character as to the condition of Ireland, and assured Sir R. Peel that the accounts he had received from Ireland were really frightful. In the county which he represented (Cork) the distress was very extensive, and he had accounts from men of experience, detailing the rapid progress and increase in the potato decay. He wished to impress on the Government the fact that this failure of the potato crop would have a fatal effect on the people of Ireland; and also that the sums of money already voted by Parliament would not suffice to give relief to the people.—Sir ROBERT PEEL re-stated the nature of the precautions which the Government have adopted; providing work, food, and placing grants of public money at the disposal of the grand juries. He added that though the efforts of the Government were not inconsiderable, spontaneous charity must, after all, be the main reliance of the destitute, and they confidently expected that the landed proprietors would contribute their aid. The Treasury also, as soon as the resolution was passed, would permit the introduction of Indian corn, buckwheat, rice, &c., at the reduced nominal duties, taking the usual precaution of a bond from the importers, to secure the payment of the higher rates, in case the measure should not become law.

THE CUSTOMS' AND CORN BILL.

The resolutions which were agreed to on Friday night, in Committee on Corn and Customs, having been brought up,

Mr. MILES said he was prepared to assent to the admission of Indian corn duty free for a limited period, although Indian corn was very likely to come so far into competition with wheat as to prove injurious to the farmer. He was, however, opposed to its admission as a permanent measure.

After a long miscellaneous discussion, the resolutions relating to the various kinds of grain were agreed to.

The House then resolved into Committee on the Customs and Corn Importation, and, after some conversation, it was agreed that, in the Committee, all further opposition to the measure of the Government should be withdrawn, and that all the objections on controverted points, such as brandy and silk, should be reserved until the report should be brought up.

In reply to questions from several hon. members, Sir R. PEEL said that he would move the second reading of the Corn-law on Monday next.

Mr. EWART, in Committee, moved that the duties on foreign books should forthwith cease. This proposal elicited a debate, but Mr. Ewart ultimately withdrew it.

The Committee then proceeded with the remaining articles in the Tariff. Ultimately, the whole were gone through, the resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported on Friday.

The House having resumed, votes of supply for the army and navy were taken, all discussion being reserved.—The House sat till nearly one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN IRELAND.—The House was engaged for about two hours in discussing amendments proposed to this bill, the principal object of which was to render it less penal and arbitrary. The amendments were ordered to be printed, and the third reading of the bill was appointed for Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBER FOR BRIDPORT.—A. D. R. W. B. Cochrane, Esq., the recently-elected member for Bridport, took the oath and his seat.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented petitions signed by 1,400,000 persons, praying for the remission of the punishment which the Chartists convicted are now undergoing, and moved an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to take into her most gracious consideration the petition of the people presented during the present Session of Parliament, in favour of a restoration to their native land of Frost, Williams, and Jones.—Sir J. GRAHAM admitted that the petitions presented to the House, and the memorial which he had presented to her Majesty, were numerously signed; still, he denied that the feeling of the country generally was in favour of a pardon to these convicts. He deprecated the interference of Parliament in a matter involving the Royal prerogative of mercy, and took upon himself the undivided responsibility of advising the Crown, in this instance, not to accede to the wishes of the petitioners. The crime committed by these convicts was of the most heinous description. They had been bold in counselling treason, and yet cowards in execution; and, when convicted, they had been dealt with most leniently. For such men he had no sympathy; he reserved his sympathy for the widows and families of their victims. At the present time, and under present circumstances, he could not advise her Majesty to restore Frost, Williams, and Jones to liberty.—The proposition led to a long debate, and a division. The numbers were—

For Mr. Duncombe's motion	31
Against it	196
Majority against the motion	165

VEXATIOUS OBJECTIONS TO VOTERS.—Mr. NEWDEGATE moved for a committee to inquire into an alleged organised and extensive system of fraudulent and vexatious objections to the votes of a great number of duly qualified electors for the northern division of Warwickshire, and the northern division of Staffordshire.—After some discussion, Sir R. PEEL recommended Mr. Newdegate to adopt a suggestion of Sir G. Grey, and make his committee a general one.—Mr. NEWDEGATE assented, and finally a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into alleged fraudulent and vexatious objections and claims afforded by the present system of registration of county voters.—The House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at twelve o'clock.

SECOND READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following Bills were read a second time and ordered to be committed:—The Coventry, Nuneaton, Birmingham, and Leicester Railway Bill; the Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, and Eastern Junction Railway Bill; the Leicester and Bedford Railway Bill; the Shropshire Union Railway and Canal (Shrewsbury and Stafford Railway) and the Stamford and Spalding Railway Bill.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that the House should resolve into committee on this bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that, according to promise, he had consulted with the law officers of the Crown and Mr. Tidd Pratt, and he was bound to say that the difficulties in the way were greater than he apprehended. He would, therefore, suggest that the House should go into committee *pro forma*, when he could introduce the amendments he proposed, which were very extensive, and would change the character of the measure. This would give an opportunity for the consideration of the alterations he proposed, and the reconsideration of the bill might take place in a fortnight.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE consented to the suggestion, but said the bill was a new one, and he must hereafter consider the bill as entirely the bill of the Government. The alterations proposed by Sir J. Graham would not at all effect the object which he (Mr. Duncombe) had in view.—After a desultory discussion, the bill went through committee, and was ordered to be further discussed that day fortnight.

THE SALMON FISHERIES BILL.—Mr. PARINGTON moved the second reading of this bill.—Captain HARRIS said he should not oppose the second reading; but he should state some objections to the bill in committee.—The second reading was then agreed to.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.—In the absence of Mr. Watson, the second reading of this bill was moved by Mr. BICKHAM ESCOTT, who suggested an amalgamation between this bill and that of the Lord Chancellor, now in the Upper House.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM, though, of course, preferring the Government measure, supported the second reading of Mr. Watson's bill, as approving of the principle involved.—After a debate, shared in by Lord Morpeth, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Wyse, and other members, an amendment moved by Sir R. H. INGLES, to read the bill a second time that day six months, was rejected by 66 to 23, and the second reading was agreed to.

LIMITATION OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES.—Mr. DUNCOMBE obtained leave to bring in a bill to limit the hours of night labour in all factories where bobbin-net and warp-lace machinery is employed.

A vote for £8,000,000 was taken in Committee of Supply. The Metropolitan Buildings Bill was read a third time and passed. The House sat till half-past five.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY (IRELAND) BILL.—On the question for bringing up the report on this bill, a desultory discussion arose. The Lord Chancellor suggested some amendments to a new clause which he had pro-

posed. After a short conversation, the report was brought up, and the bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow (Friday).

STATE OF IRELAND.—Earl GREY gave notice of his intention, on Monday week, to move an address to her Majesty on the state of Ireland generally.

RAILWAY BILLS.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE moved the suspension of the second, third, and fourth sections of the 233d standing order, requiring Select Committees on Railway Bills to take traffic evidence.—Agreed to. Their Lordships adjourned soon after six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

At four o'clock, when the SPEAKER counted the House, there were not forty Members present, and an adjournment necessarily took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.—After a short discussion, this bill was read a third time and passed.

The London and York Railway Bill was read a first time, as was also the Direct London and Portsmouth Railway Bill. The House adjourned soon after six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Lord Henry Bentinck took the oath and his seat for North Nottinghamshire. The noble Lord was introduced by the Earl of March and Major Beresford.

RAILWAY BILLS.—The London and York Railway Bill was read a third time and passed; also, the Direct London and Portsmouth, and the Sheffield and Leicestershire Railway Bills. Several other railway bills were read a second time and ordered to be committed. The Grand Trunk, or Stafford and Peterborough Railway Bill was read a second time, after a division, by a majority of 20.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on the 26th instant, he should move that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider an Address to her Majesty, on the state of Ireland.

SCARCITY IN IRELAND.—Mr. POULETT SCROPE asked the question of the Government, whether their measures for meeting the impending scarcity in Ireland contain any guarantee, that every individual in immediate danger of perishing from want shall be enabled to obtain relief from some local authority, as in England.—Sir J. GRAHAM said the attention of the Government had been directed to the state of Ireland most anxiously, and it was not their intention to give any such guarantee.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS OF FRIDAY (LAST WEEK).—The House of Lords was occupied with the Pacification of Ireland Bill. In the House of Commons a new writ was moved for the borough of Stafford, in the room of the Hon. Swynfen Thomas Carnegie, who had accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury. The House discussed the Customs and Corn Importation Bill, and the resolutions which relate to wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, and beans, and their respective meals, as also those which relate to buckwheat, maize, maize-meal, and rice, were passed. The Chairman then reported progress, and the House adjourned at half-past eleven.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 62ND REGIMENT.—The following extract from a letter, dated Ferozepore, January 15, will be read with interest, as showing how little foundation existed for the charge brought against her Majesty's 62nd Regiment:—"Both the Governor-General and Sir Hugh Gough frequently visit the hospital, which was formed in the 62nd Barracks, the tents pitched for that purpose in the fort being quite inadequate, in addition to the proper building always used; they send mince-pies, with other dainties, and have a word for each sick man; to one who was writing home, Sir Hugh Gough said, 'Tell your friends that I say the 62nd fought as bravely as any regiment in the service ever did.' He also inquired when they would be ready for him to decorate them, and how many would be fit at the end of a month to quit the hospital."

ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY.—A letter from Portsmouth, dated March 11, says:—"The zeal, ability, and great exertions of Capt. Collier, C.B., and the officers, seamen, and marines, of her Majesty's ship *Rodney*, have been most conspicuous this week, they having, in the short space of three days, completely fitted the *Bellerophon*, 78, for sea, and taken her to Spithead. At Spithead, the same demonstration was shown by the *Carysfort*, *Retribution*, *Cyclops*, *Scourge*, *Snake*, and *Scout*; and the Commander-in-Chief, being there on official duty, took the opportunity of going on board the *Bellerophon*, to compliment Captain Collier and his crew for their able exertions, and the perfect and seaman-like manner in which the ship had been brought forward. Prince Albert embarked from Osborne House in the *Fairy* steam yacht, and proceeded to Spithead to see the *Bellerophon*. The rapidity with which the *Bellerophon* was prepared for sea did not pass unnoticed by his Royal Highness, who expressed, in terms of strong admiration, the great pleasure he felt in witnessing the completion of such an unexampled feat. Another ship of the line, either the *Powerful* or the *Vengeance*, is to be equipped at Portsmouth by the officers and seamen of the *St. Vincent*."



ACCIDENT ON THE LYONS AND ST. ETIENNE RAILWAY.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE LYONS AND ST. ETIENNE RAILWAY.

The Paris papers copy from the *Courrier de Lyon*, the particulars of a frightful accident on the Lyons and St. Etienne Railway. That paper, of Monday week, says—"Yesterday afternoon, while our population covered the quays on the Rhône, enjoying one of the finest days of the season, a sad rumour spread, and soon acquired the consistency of truth. A catastrophe which, in its results, almost reminds us of that of the Versailles Railroad, had just taken place on that of St. Etienne and Lyons. On arriving at the spot, at eight o'clock, we found the road, to an extent of 100 metres, encumbered with waggons, tenders, and locomotives, lying upon each other. The waggons were broken, and most of them in a vertical position, as to the rails, and supporting each other in this position, the result of the shock that had occurred. The passengers had already been taken out, some dead or wounded, the others merely bruised. The sight that presented itself was horrible, and it is difficult for persons who did not witness it to form a correct idea of it. The following is the information that we have received as to the way in which the accident happened. At Vernaillon the locomotive of the train which left St. Etienne at noon, got out of order, and would no longer act. Two dispatches were then sent off, one for Lyons, the other for Givors, for assistance, and another locomotive. The locomotive from Givors arrived first, and was placed at the head of the train, which immediately resumed its course. When the train had arrived in the plain of Ivours, a short distance from the tunnel of Pierre-Bénite, the drivers of the locomotive saw arriving towards them, at full speed, the locomotive which had been sent off from Lyons. It appears that at this moment they either lost their senses, or the distance which separated the two locomotives was not sufficient for them to be able to prevent a collision. They turned the locomotive off the rails, and escaped with wounds more or less severe; one of them is said to have had a leg broken. A second afterwards a dreadful noise was heard—the rest is more easy to conceive than to express. At eleven at night the bodies of the dead, which had been placed in the house of one of the keepers of the road, were removed, and put into a wagon to be sent to Lyons. As to the wounded, they were sent to different houses where the first assistance that they required could be given to them. It is thought that many of them will not recover. The Directors of the Railroad state the number of killed to be eight, and the wounded fourteen, besides several cases of slight contusion."

The *Courrier de Lyon* of the subsequent day says—"The account that we gave yesterday was nearly correct. The number of the dead is now 12 or 13, includ-

ing the wounded who have died since the accident. Yesterday we only mentioned the persons who had been seriously wounded. Independently of those who remained on the spot, and who were about 12 in number, there were a great number more or less bruised who were able to regain their homes. We may, therefore, estimate the total number of victims at 35 or 40. It is fortunate that fire was not added to this misfortune, which in that case would have been the complete reproduction of the catastrophe on the Versailles railroad, for the train consisted of 14 carriages, with about 500 passengers, and the number of diligences, broken and riding over each other, and which would have become the prey of the flames, was six. The train having at its head a locomotive which acted badly, and at the rear a locomotive borrowed from another train, and being an hour and a half behind time was proceeding at an increased rate of speed to regain the time that it had lost. It was at the extremity of the curve by which the tunnel of Pierre-Bénite is entered, when, at a distance of about 80 metres, the auxiliary locomotive sent from Perrache suddenly came out of the tunnel on the same line of rails. The chief driver, M. Laurent, was on the latter locomotive, with other employees, hastening its course, thinking to find the train stopping at the switch of Ivry. It was too late; the trains were too near each other for the breaks to be used with any effect. The stokers turned the coals, to let off the steam, and hastened to jump off right and left to escape certain death. A terrible shock ensued. The two locomotives went against, and completely destroyed each other. The first division of the train was raised up, and kept in an almost vertical position, and the passengers who were in it escaped with serious contusions. The second, passed over the first, and all its panels and seats were broken, so that there remained only the flooring; the third passed under the second and first, and was equally broken. The same effect was produced on the fourth. The fifth was completely destroyed, for the flooring itself was broken up. The greatest number of dead was found in this carriage. The passengers who were in the other carriages experienced a violent shock."

THE FATAL DUEL AT GOSPORT.

In our late impression last week, we gave the result of the trial of Lieutenant Pym, for aiding and abetting the wilful murder of Captain Seton, and we now supply the most important points of the evidence.

The trial took place at Winchester, on Friday (last week), before Mr. Justice Erle.

Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. M. Smith appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., and Mr. Sergeant Kinglake, for the defence.

The prisoner being called on to plead, pleaded not guilty in a firm voice. He

appeared to be a young man of about 22 or 23, and was of prepossessing and gentlemanly appearance.

Mr. Rawlinson stated the facts of the case to the Jury, but they are, doubtless, so fresh in the remembrance of our readers, and are so well set out in the evidence, that it is useless to give a report of the learned gentleman's speech here.

The indictment charged the defendant with being present, aiding and abetting one Henry Charles Morehead Hawkey in the wilful murder of — Seton, by shooting at him with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, and wounding him on the right side, near the hip.

The first witness called was Mr. Hollingsworth, who said he was an hotel-keeper, and that on the 19th of May last he had a *soirée* at his rooms, at which Lieutenant Hawkey, Mr. Seton, Lieutenant Pym, and several ladies with them, attended. They were subscribers to the Rooms, and had been so for about two or three weeks. After the *soirée*, Lieutenants Hawkey and Pym went into the card-room, and witness saw no more of them from ten to twelve o'clock. Mr. Seton went out of the room soon afterwards, and, as he did so, witness heard Lieutenant Hawkey muttering something which he did not hear, and could not consequently understand.

Mr. R. Savage, one of the stewards of the ball, deposed to nothing further, except that he heard Lieutenant Hawkey say, "that Seton is a blackguard and a scoundrel." He then went away.

John Lewis Towne was then called: Had heard Lieutenant Hawkey say that he would shoot Seton as he would a partridge. (Sensation.) On the same day, after this, he saw the same persons together again, meaning the 20th of May, 1845. They (Hawkey, Seton, and Pym) were together, and about four on that day they appeared to be proceeding to the same spot. Saw them again at a later hour; they then appeared to be going towards Portsmouth.

By Mr. Cockburn: Lieut. Hawkey turned half round, so that he knew him. The words used were, "I will (or I would) shoot him as I would a partridge."

Thomas Hammond Fisk, called and examined: He is a silversmith, living at Portsmouth. Between the hours of eleven and two, Mr. Hawkey called at his shop. He said, "Fisk, I want a pair of pistols. I behaved very foolish last night at the ball, and laid a wager with Mr. Pym that I would shoot with him for five pounds, but I did not then recollect that my pair were not at my lodgings." These pistols were what is generally termed duelling pistols. He asked the price, and then purchased them. They were in a case about a foot long and seven inches wide. There were no bullets in them. Witness gave them to a boy to take down to Mr. Sherwood's. Mr. Hawkey asked whether I had a place to try the pistols. Witness said he had not. Witness then said, "Perhaps Mr. She-



THE FATAL DUEL AT GOSPORT.—TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT PYM, AT WINCHESTER.

wood has a pair which will answer your purpose;" and Mr. Hawkey replied, "He has none good enough."

W. Marsh: I am in the Marines, and was servant to Mr. Pym. On the 20th of May I saw my master about half-past four in the afternoon, in his room. He told me to take off my belt and go along with him. I followed him towards Point. Lieutenant Hawkey was with Mr. Pym at Point. They met at the Sally-port. We all got into a boat. I had a brown paper parcel, which Mr. Pym gave me; it was a little more than a foot long; it felt hard, as if it was wood. We crossed over to the Gosport side, and Mr. Hawkey and Mr. Pym landed on the beach. I followed about fifty yards behind them. They went through the town of Gosport by Stoke's Bay. We came to the preventive station, and to some railings. Mr. Pym then took the parcel from me, and ordered me to remain there till he wanted me. The shingle was then higher than my head, and I could not see what was going on on the rough down. In about three quarters of an hour Mr. Pym came and called to me. I went, and followed him to where there was a gentleman lying on the ground, and two others standing up. The gentleman on the ground appeared to be bleeding. I did not know that gentleman. One of the other gentlemen I had never seen before. He ordered me to go for a surgeon. The other gentleman's back was towards me, and therefore I can't tell who that gentleman was. Mr. Pym said nothing to me. I went off in haste for a surgeon. I found Mr. Jenkins, and then returned to the spot, but the gentlemen were not there, and I have never seen my master since. On the next day, in consequence of orders given me, I crossed over to the Fountain Inn. I asked for a parcel that two gentlemen had left. I received a similar parcel to the one I had carried the day before. I took that parcel and left it on a table in Mr. Hawkey's room.

George Daniels stated that on the evening of the 23d of May, he heard, while walking on Brown Down, the report of a pistol, and about two minutes after he

heard another report. Witness would swear that Marsh, the servant to Mr. Pym, was the same person who came up to him, when he inquired for a surgeon. Witness could not say that the prisoner at the bar was there on that occasion. He did not remember having seen him at the "scene of action." About two minutes after the servant spoke to witness he saw two gentlemen going down the green lane towards Portsmouth.

Mr. William Ellis, master of the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, residing at Hope Cottage, Stoke-road: Was not very well acquainted with Mr. Hawkey, but particularly so with Mr. Pym. Mr. Pym, upon the morning of the 20th of May last, said, "A most unfortunate affair has happened, and Mr. Seton is wounded." Mr. Hawkey did not say anything about the affair in Mr. Pym's presence. Witness did not recollect having said before the Coroner, that Mr. Pym said anything about being "friends." Mr. Pym was very intimate with me and my family. I was kind to him; but he deserves all the kindness I have ever shown to him.

Colonel Jones, of the Royal Marines, stationed at Portsmouth, deposed that Mr. Pym was, on the morning of the 21st May last, reported absent without leave. The gallant Colonel gave the prisoner a good general character. He (the gallant Colonel) did not remember having heard any observations pass, with reference to any females, between the prisoner and any one else.

Mrs. Stanmore, wife of a lodging-house-keeper, King's-road, Portsmouth: Remembered the prisoner, who then lodged with her, returning from a duel on the morning of the 20th of May last. He was then dressed in plain clothes. Mrs. Hawkey lived in her lodgings about a week. The evening above-named Mrs. Hawkey was sent for out, and Mr. Pym went with her. She did not return until the next day. On the 19th of May, Mr. Hawkey gave witness some direction, to take care that Mr. Seton and Mrs. Hawkey were not left alone. Mr. Hawkey did not assign any reason, but said that he had told Mr. Seton of it, and he had heard from Mrs. Hawkey that Mr. Seton had hurt her feelings, and alarmed her. He

therefore said Mrs. Hawkey had given orders that Mr. Seton should be denied to her. The prisoner at the bar witness knew. He was always treated as a brother. Mr. Seton came often, but witness only saw him once, although she was informed that that gentleman had come several times. He generally came about eleven or twelve, when Lieutenant Hawkey was away at drill.

Surgical evidence was then called as to the nature of the wounds and the cause of death.

Mr. Cockburn cross-examined some of the surgeons, with a view to show that there had been improper treatment of the deceased.

It was then contended at some length by Mr. Cockburn, that it was the opinion that the wound, although of a serious character, was not the cause of death, but that dissolution arose from the inflammation arising from the operation.

His Lordship was of the contrary opinion. Ultimately, the learned Judge conferred with his brother Rolfe, who was sitting in the Nisi Prius Court. When he returned, he said his opinion remained unchanged.

The last of the surgeons examined was Robert Liston, Esq.: He is a surgeon, practising in London. On the evening of the 30th he went to Portsmouth, and attended upon Mr. Seton. It was evident that Mr. Seton was suffering from the effect of a gunshot wound. From the effusion of blood, it was clear that one of the large vessels was injured. This gentleman gave a most elaborate statement of the nature and effect of the wound, and the formation of aneurism, with the progress of disease in the body of the wounded man. Violent bleeding, or hemorrhage, was the result, and death must have been the consequence, for, in the position in which Mr. Seton was, the loss of the smallest quantity of blood was attended with danger.

By the Court: In my judgment there was no other remedy so applicable to the circumstances in which Mr. Seton was placed as the operation which was performed. It was the only plan which could be resorted to under the circumstances.

Mr. G. Sampson, surgeon, of London: He entirely concurred in the performance of the operation as performed in his presence by Mr. Liston. It was most cleverly done.

Mr. John Potter, demonstrator of anatomy at the University College of London, corroborated the previous medical testimony.

Mr. Cockburn then took exception to the wording of the indictment, contending that the cause of death was not clearly specified in that document; and, in proof of the soundness of his objection, the learned gentleman quoted several cases where the objection was held by the highest authorities.

The argument between the learned Counsel and the Judge was then continued at some length; but, eventually, the objection was overruled by his Lordship, and the trial was permitted to proceed.

Before, however, going further into the evidence, it was ordered, at the instance of the learned Judge, that the trial should proceed at six o'clock.

Some other evidence was gone into at that hour, and the Judge having charged the Jury, they returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

This verdict was received in a most crowded Court with a burst of applause, which was with difficulty repressed; and Mr. Pym left the Court, surrounded with his friends.

We have engraved the Court House at Winchester, during the Trial; and we are indebted to the courtesy of the High Sheriff of Hants, in affording facilities to our Artist to make the requisite sketch of the impressive scene.

MR. HENRY.

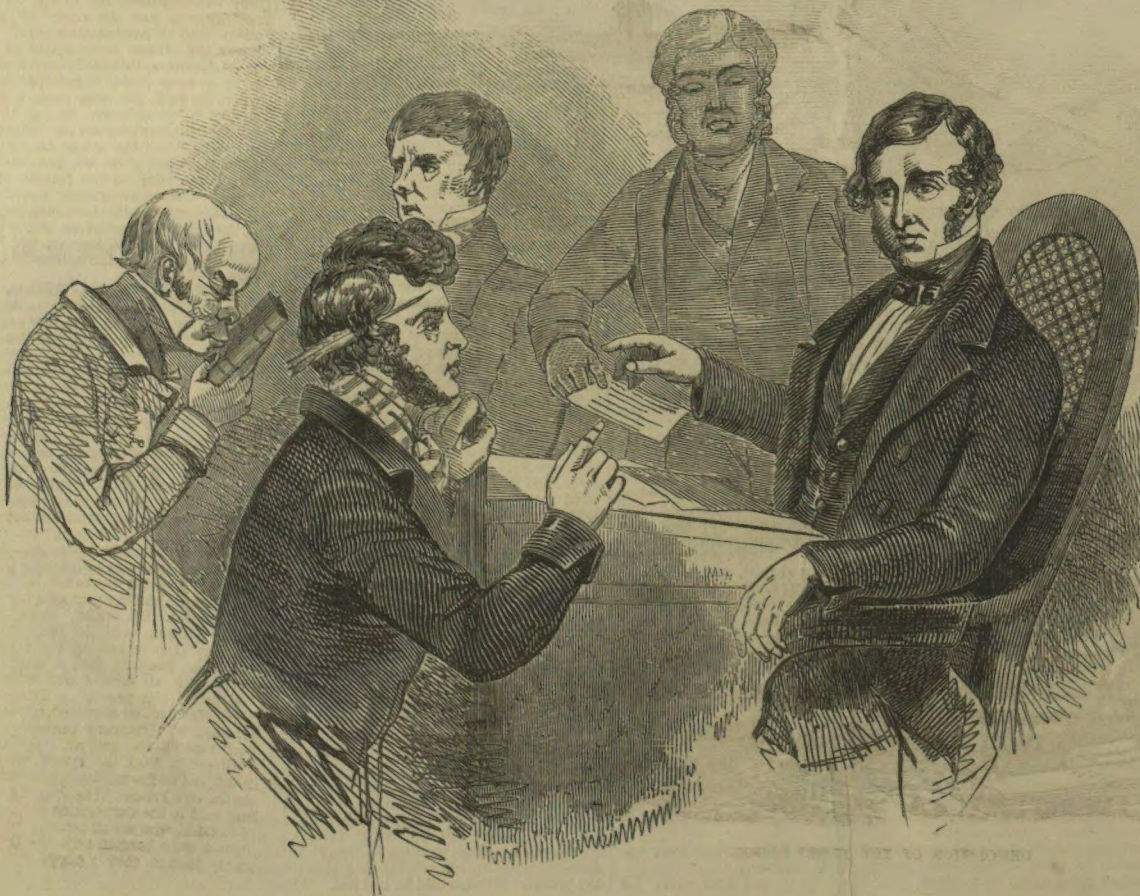
Mr. Henry is the magistrate appointed to the Bow-street Police-office, vice Mr. Twyford, resigned; there is a history attached to the incident which is worth noting, as it is a proof of the salutary power of the press when legitimately exercised. On the 20th and 21st of Feb., two cases were reported among the police proceedings of Bow-street in the *Times*, in each of which Mr. Twyford appeared to disadvantage.

Both these cases were made the subject of discussion in the papers, particularly in a letter from a Correspondent of the *Times*, signed "Porro."

It appears that the expression of public opinion on these cases caused Sir J. Graham to require a copy of the clerk's minutes of the examination of the two men to be sent to the Home Office; but it was found that scarcely half-a-dozen words of the case had been entered, though the proceedings occupied more than half-an-hour. Sir J. Graham then instructed Mr. Hall to ascertain from the *Times* reporter if the report of the case was correct; the fidelity of it being proved, Mr. Twyford's resignation was offered and accepted, the explanation, we presume, not being satisfactory. On this event the *Times* remarks in its leader of Thursday:—

"Such an act forms an honourable exception to that official prudery or pride which disdains to be advised or informed by the organs of public opinion. Publicity is a necessary condition to the maintenance of justice. The representatives of the press are the representatives of the people, and discharge the function of listening myriads. Their presence, and the sight of their pens, every stroke of which in twenty-four hours will be communicated to the most distant provinces of the island, constitute a security such as no care in the selection of magistrates, no oaths, no laws, no possible system of superintendence and control, could ever supply. The organs of this publicity must also, in the nature of things, be the voice of the people. We do not, and could not, present merely a lifeless, heartless record of events. We must speak as well as hear. If it is necessary to use our information, it is not less so to profit by our suggestions."

The *New Orleans Tropic*, of December 26, in two advertisements, makes the following cool announcements:—"C. M. Rutherford has removed from Moreau-street to Esplanade-street, where he will keep and be constantly receiving valuable slaves throughout the season, and will sell, at the lowest market rates for cash, or good city acceptance." "Just arrived, and for sale, at Moreau-street, third municipality, 60 young and likely negroes, consisting of house servants, field hands, and mechanics. The subscriber will be receiving new lots regularly from Virginia during the season."



MR. HENRY, THE NEWLY APPOINTED MAGISTRATE AT BOW-STREET.

T H E F L E E T P R I S O N .

A Prison is a house of care,
A place where none can thrive;
A touchstone true to try a friend,
A grave for one alive;
Sometimes a place of right,
Sometimes a place of wrong,
Sometimes a place of rogues and thieves
And honest men among.

At length, the Prison of "The Fleet" has been abolished, and removed, after an existence of nearly eight centuries, as a place of security or confinement, and the terror of evil-doers of almost every grade. The disappearance of such a pile—certainly, one of the most ancient foundations in the metropolis—is too interesting an event to pass without graphic chronicle; and, although the building itself was little more than sixty years old, the *locus in quo* is storied with associations of a very attractive character; as its cells and dungeons have been peopled by political and religious martyrs, and men of more pliant consciences, whom the law stigmatizes as debtors. With whichever appropriation we regard the Fleet Prison, its removal must be a matter of congratulation to every observer of the signs of the times, who may trace in it the reformed spirit of our jurisprudence, criminal and civil.

The "Prison called the Fleet" was indisputably named from the creek or stream upon the eastern bank of which it was erected. This was once a busy river covered with ships and small craft; now it is a dark, hidden, and polluted stream.

By various records, the Prison was formerly held in conjunction with the manor of Leveland, in Kent, and with "the King's houses at Westminster;" the whole being part of the ancient possessions of the See of Canterbury, traceable in a grant from Archbishop Lanfranc, soon after the accession of William the Conqueror. The Warden-ship or Serjeancy of the Prison was anciently held by several eminent personages, who also had custody of the King's palace at Westminster. It was "a place," in the worst sense of the phrase; for, so long ago as 1586, the persons to whom the Warden had underlet it were guilty of cruelty and extortion; crimes, however, quite characteristic of the Court of Star Chamber, of which the Fleet was at this time, the prison. Up to this period, its history is little better than a sealed book; the burning of the Prison by the followers of Wat Tyler seeming to have been the only very noticeable event during the above interval.

In the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, the Fleet was tenanted by several



[THE RACKET-GROUND, FLEET-PRISON.

ers were removed to Caroon or Caron House, in South Lambeth, until the Fleet was rebuilt on the original site.

After the abolition of the Star Chamber in 1641, the Fleet became a Prison for Debtors only, and for contempt of the Court of Chancery, Common Pleas, and Exchequer. It appears that the Prison had been used for the confinement of debtors from the 13th century, at least; a petition from John Francey, a debtor in the Fleet, A.D. 1290, being still preserved.

When the Star Chamber was abolished, the Warden's power of exacting enormous fees by putting in irons, does not appear to have ceased also; but the Wardens continued to exercise their tyranny, "not only in extorting exorbitant fees, but in oppressing prisoners for debt, by loading them with irons, worse than if the Star Chamber were still existing." In 1696, the cruelties and extortions of the Wardens were made public; but it was not until 1727 that the enormity of the system of mismanagement came fully before the public; and indescribable was the excitement and horror it caused. A Parliamentary Committee was then appointed, and the result of their labours was the committal of Bambridge and Huggins (Wardens) and some of their servants to Newgate; they were tried for different murders, yet all escaped by a verdict of Not Guilty! Hogarth has, however, made them immortal in their infamy, in his picture of Bambridge under examination, whilst a prisoner is explaining how he has been tortured. Twenty years after, it is said, Bambridge cut his throat.

In consequence of the above proceedings, the Court of Common Pleas, January 17, 1729, established a new list of fees to be taken, &c.; and modified the rules and orders for the government of the Fleet. The rents, perquisites, and profits of the office at the above period, were £4,632 18s. 8d. per annum.

Mr. James Gambier succeeded Mr. Bambridge in the Wardenship, who was succeeded by John Garth, Esq., and to him John Eyles, Esq.; and, in 1758, his son succeeded him in the office, which he held for 62 years. He was succeeded, in 1821, by his deputy, Mr. N. Nixon, who died in 1822. The next appointed was Mr. W. R. H. Brown, he being the last of the Wardens of the Prison.

In "the Riots" of 1780, the Fleet was destroyed by fire, and the prisoners liberated by the mob; consequently, great part of the papers and prison records were lost, though there remain scattered books and documents of several centuries back. Mr. Eyles, then warden, was directed by the Lord Mayor not to make any resistance to the mob, which, as an eye-witness has informed the writer, might have been easily dispersed by a few soldiers. The prison was, accordingly, burnt. (From "A Brief Account of the Ancient Prison called 'the Fleet,'" published in 1843.) We may add that the mob were polite enough to send notice to the prisoners of the period of their coming, and, on being informed it would be inconvenient on account of the lateness of the hour, to postpone their visit to the following day.

Immediately after "the Riots," the Prison was rebuilt: it consisted chiefly of one long brick pile, parallel with Farringdon-street, and standing in an irregularly shaped area, so as to leave open spaces before and behind, connected by passages round each other. This pile was called the Master's Side. The front in Farringdon-street had little that was noticeable, if we except the arched opening into a room technically called "the grate," from its crossed iron bars. Above was inscribed, "Pray remember the poor prisoners, having no allowance;" a small box was placed at the window-sill, to receive the charity of passengers in the street, whilst a prisoner within shouted in suppliant tone the above prayer. This was, unquestionably, a relic of the ancient prison, corresponding with the

"begging at the grate" referred to in some of our old comedies. Sometimes, however, the sharing of the public charity was called "having a part at the box," as may be seen by reference to the account of the Warden's Fees in Elizabeth's reign.

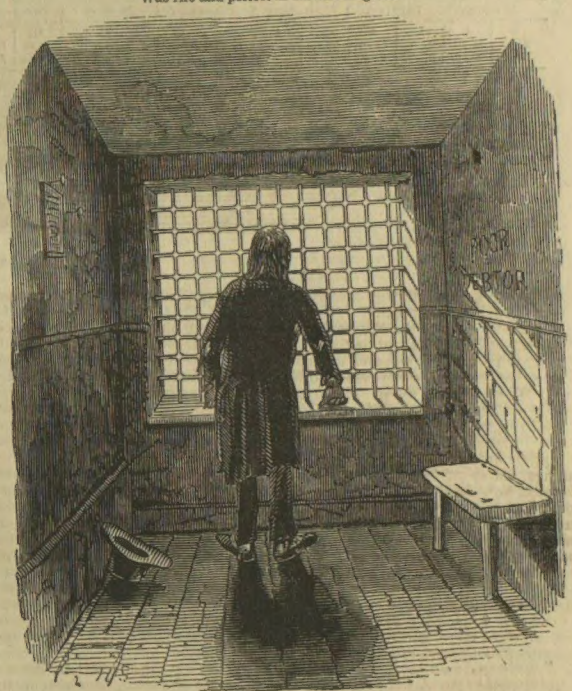
The entrance to the Prison was by a heavy, stone-framed doorway, bearing on its jambs the figure 9; so that a sort of fictitious address to the inmates of the Prison was "No. 9, Fleet Market," and subsequently, "Farringdon Street."

The interior arrangements were very simple:—On each of five stories, a long passage extended from one extremity to the other, with almost countless doors opening into single rooms. These passages, or galleries, were ill-lighted; and what with their dank and dirty appearance, and the turmoil of prisoners and visitors passing to and from the rooms, the ceaseless banging of doors, echoing through the vaulted roofs, they had a most extraordinary effect upon the nerves of the sensitive visitor, and made him shudder at man's self-imposed suffering. The rooms presented the usually wretched aspect of a Debtors' prison luxury, in the dirty-white squalor of the walls, perchance scrawled with the offscourings of a low mind, or vulgarity ill at ease. Perchance, too, the light streamed through murky and begrimed glass upon a bed of "London white," which the occupant, in the heyday of his dissipation, would have scarcely deemed fit for a pauper. In short, the tattered curtain, the rickety or broken furniture, and the "G. R." upon the jambs of the grate, denoted "all manner of unrest," however those initials, under ordinary circumstances, impart the idea of security, and Royal possession.

The inmates and stragglers in this house of care, presented almost as various aspects as those of a Spanish crowd. Here might be seen the turbaned debtor, bewrapped in the dirty relics of his flaunting finery; the *ci-devant* man of property creeping about in rags, and craving to do the offices of the menial; and the woful wife ministering to cheat sorrow of a smile, yet heart-sick and sore. Ever and anon, doors opened, and then came forth the revel shout and the jolly laugh—the indiscriminate welcome, which would have the whole world for

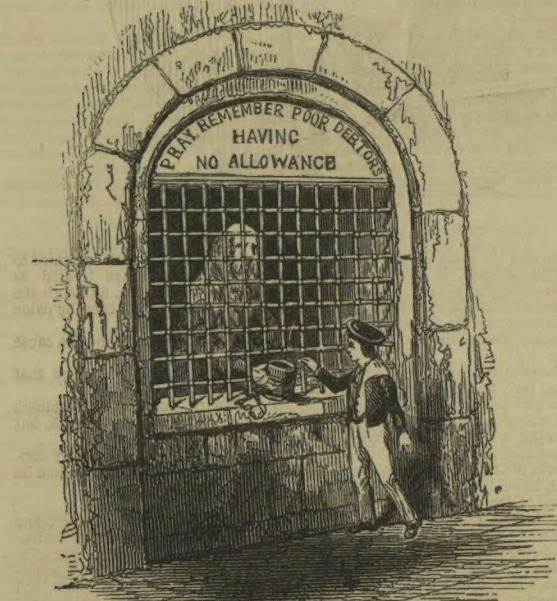
one table, and then keep it in a roar. They, whom curiosity tempted to stroll hither, did not soon forget the rabble rout, and their nestling-places—

Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was rife and perfect in the listening ear.



INTERIOR OF "THE GRATE."

Alack! what "strange bedfellows" did Debt—a phase of misery—make men acquainted with in the Fleet.



EXTERIOR OF "THE GRATE."

victims of religious bigotry. One of the most venerated of British martyrs, Bishop Hooper, was twice committed to the Fleet, which he only quitted (in 1555) for the stake and the fire, in the chief town of his diocese, Gloucester: his captivity was truly wretched; he slept upon "a little pad of straw, with a rotten covering;" his "chamber was vile and stinking."

The Fees belonging to the Warden of the Fleet and his Officers, in the reign of Elizabeth, were very heavy. Thus, an Archbishop, Duke, or Duchess, had to pay for his commitment-fee, and the first week's "dyett," £21 10s; a Lord, spiritual or temporal, £10 5s. 10d.; a Knight, £5; an Esquire, £3 6s. 8d.; and even "a poor man in the Wards, that hath a part at the box, to pay for his fee, having no dyett, 7s. 4d." The Warden's charge for lawful licence to a prisoner "to go abroad" was 20d. per diem.

From the reign of Elizabeth to the sixteenth year of King Charles I. (1641), the Star Chamber Court was in full activity; and several Bishops and other persons of distinction were imprisoned in the Fleet for their religious opinions. Thither, too, were consigned the political victims of the Star Chamber; two of the most interesting cases of this period being those of Prynne and Lilburne. Prynne was taken out of the Prison, and, after suffering pillory, branding, mutilation of nose, and loss of ears, was remanded to the Fleet. Lilburne—"Free-born John"—and his printer, were committed to the Fleet for libel and sedition; and the former was "smartly" whipped at the cart's tail, from the Prison to the pillory placed between Westminster Hall and the Star Chamber; and he was subsequently "doubly ironed" in the Prison wards.

Another tenant of the Fleet, at this period, was James Howel, the author of the "Familiar Letters," several of which are dated from the Prison. From a Letter "To the Earl of B., from the Fleet," Nov. 20, 1643, we gather that Howel was arrested "one morning betimes," by five men armed with "swords, pistols, and bills," and some days after, committed to the Fleet; "and," he says, "as far as I see, I must lie at dead anchor in this Fleet a long time, unless some gentle gale blow thence to make me launch out." Then we find him consoling himself with the reflection that the English "people" are in effect but prisoners, as all other Islanders are. There are other letters, by Howel, dated from the Fleet in 1645—6—and 7.

The Prison was burnt on Sept. 4, 1666, during the Great Fire, when the prison-



DEMOLITION OF THE FLEET PRISON.

If a prisoner did not wish to go to the Common Side, (a building apart, and to the right of the Master's Side, where he was put, with several other prisoners, into a common room, divided within only cabin-fashion, for which he paid nothing), he had the choice of going down into "Bartholomew Fair," the lowest and sunken story, where he paid 1s. 3d. for the undisturbed use of a room; or up to some of the better apartments, where he paid the same rent, but was subject to chumage, i.e., a fellow-prisoner put into his room, or "chummed upon him," but who might be got rid of by a payment of 4s. 6d. per week, or more, according to the fulness of the Prison. The latter prisoner would then provide himself with a common lodging, by letting which prisoners in the Fleet are known to have accumulated hundreds of pounds in the course of a few years.

Out of doors, there was the same indication of recreant waste as in the interior, though with a stronger shade of vagabondism, and ruffian recklessness. Here might best be seen the characterless "characters" of the place, in which every prison is sure to abound. Smokers and other idlers loitered about the steps leading to the racket-ground, where shone many a wight who had lamentably failed in bandying the ball of life. Beneath a shed was played skittles—its senseless, wooden, rumble echoing through the place. Here you might hear the roar of the great Babel without; and from some point, see one or two of its churches aspiring above the *chevaux-de-frise* of the prison walls. What a painful train of reflection was called up by the busy hum of the town in contrast with the stagnant life within these brick walls! Then, as if to keep up the mockery, they verged upon the yard of the Belle Sauvage Inn, a place associated with all sorts of locomotion.

Happily, this pest of a Prison—the Fleet (devoted, we supposed, for sake of contrast, to Chancery prisoners), has been razed to the ground. By Act of Parliament, 1842, the Prison was abolished, and its few inmates were drafted to the Queen's Prison. The Fleet has since been sold to the Corporation of the City of London, who are understood to have made a good bargain with the Government, though they "haggled" in the

purchase. The materials of the pile have been sold, by auction; and, in a few days, not one brick or stone will be left standing upon another. The place has been speculatively appropriated as a Railway terminus—an occupancy of a very adverse character to that in the last seven centuries.

We should not omit to mention the *Liberty of the Rules* and the *Day-Rules* of the Fleet. These indulgences may be traced to the time of Richard II., and their antiquity is not surprising when we find them to be matters of profit and extortion by the Wardens. However, they were confirmed by a Rule of Court, during the reign of King James I. The extent of the Rules was enlarged in Easter Term, 1824, "by rule of the Court of Common Pleas, which extension included the neighbouring parish churches, St. Bride's, and St. Martin's Ludgate, and the adjacent streets of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to the Thames, Dorset-street and Salisbury-square, and part of Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill and street, to the entrance of St. Paul's Churchyard, the Old Bailey, and the various lanes, courts, &c., in the vicinity of the above. The extreme circumference of the liberty of the Rules, as thus extended, might be estimated at about a mile and a half; and though not so large as the rules of the Queen's Bench Prison, persons detained therein had the advantage of access to the taverns within the boundaries, which was prohibited in the Queen's Bench. Those requiring the rules, it may be inferred, were obliged to provide sureties for their forthcoming, and duly keeping within the boundaries, and to pay a per centage on the amount of debts for which they were detained; which also entitled them to the liberty of the Day-rules, which enabled them during term, or the sitting of the Courts at Westminster, to go abroad during the day, to transact or arrange their affairs, &c. The Fleet and the Queen's Bench were the only prisons in the kingdom to which these peculiar privileges had for centuries been attached."—(*Brief Account, already quoted.*)

The reader has doubtless heard of "Fleet Marriages," i.e., clandestine marriages, performed in this Prison, previously to the year 1754; and which, though not considered strictly legal and regular, were tacitly recognised as being valid and indissoluble. The date of the earliest Fleet Register, now preserved in the Bishop of London's registry, is 1674. Many of the early Fleet Weddings were really performed in the chapel of the Prison; though, as the practice extended, many of "the Fleet parsons" and tavern-keepers in the neighbourhood fitted up a room in their respective lodgings or houses, as a chapel; and most of the taverns near the Fleet kept their own registers. In 1702, the Bishop of London interfered to prevent this scandalous practice, but with little effect; and it was not until the Act of Parliament came into operation, March 25, 1754, that the custom was put an end to; on the day previously, (March 24) in one register-book alone, were recorded 217 marriages, which were the last of the Fleet Weddings. In 1821, a collection of these register-books, weighing more than a ton (recording marriages performed in the Fleet between 1696 and 1754), was purchased by Government, and deposited in the Registry Office of the Bishop of London. Many celebrated names figure in these Registers; and, although they are not now, as formerly, received in evidence on trials, they are not altogether useless as matters of record, &c. Indeed, the history of these Marriages, their Parsons and Registers, has formed the subject of a very interesting octavo volume, by Mr. J. Burn.

We have mentioned Howell's Letters written "from the Fleet," precisely a century ago; in our time, they have had a parallel in the little periodical issued therefrom by an Anti-Poor-law agitator, and entitled "The Fleet Papers."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 15.—Third Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 16.—Gustavus shot, 1792.
TUESDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Horne Tooke died, 1812.
THURSDAY, 19.—Louis XVIII. died from Paris, 1815.
FRIDAY, 20.—Mars sets at 11h. 41m. p.m.
SATURDAY, 21.—Benedict.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending March 21.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	3 59 4 14 4 32 4 50 5 7 5 25 5 45 6 6 6 30 6 55 7 25 7 57				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Nauticus."—The Royal Naval School is at New Cross. "Gerald Gage" will only appear in our Journal.
- "A Constant Reader."—A clever draughtsman and engraver on wood may earn from five to twelve guineas per week.
- "J."—A commendatory introduction to a manager will, of course, facilitate an engagement.
- "W. G."—Sturminster, prefers "Püman's Phonography and Phontotypy" to all other Systems of Short-Hand.
- "C. W. A."—We have not room for the inscription.
- "A Subscriber," probably, refers to the *Tine-Hall*, at Greenwich.
- "G. T. L."—Southampton.—"Fortune on the Funds," an accredited work.
- "J. C."—Bathington.—The average weight of wheat is 54 lb.; of barley, 46 lb.; and of oats, 29 lb. per quarter. The highest duty paid on the former has been 37s. per quarter.
- "A Rubicund."—The Lord of the Treasury referred to by our Correspondent was Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, who resigned, because he could not support Sir R. Peel's new commercial measures.
- "A Two Years' Subscriber, J. D."—Lord Ellenborough was appointed Governor-General of India in November, 1841. The noble Lord was succeeded by Sir Henry Hardinge, whose appointment was made by the Court of Directors of the East India House on the 6th of May, 1844.
- "Amicus R."—Our Correspondent is in error, in supposing that Bills are committed after a first reading. Bills must be read twice before committee. Many Railway Bills have now been read a second time, but the Committees have not yet met, and, therefore, no Bill can have passed the ordeal of the Committee, as our Correspondent supposes.
- "X. Y. Z."—The exceptions to duties chargeable under the Game Certificate Act extend to "The taking or destroying of conies (rabbits) by the proprietors of warrens or any enclosed grounds whatever, or by the tenants of lands, either by himself, herself, or themselves, or by his, her, or their commands." Although this exceptio is not very clear, it seems to mean that the proprietors of warrens may take rabbits without a certificate, as also the proprietors of enclosed grounds, and the tenants also, and persons authorised by them.
- "Binbrook."—In the late Game Act—that of William the Fourth—the snipe is not treated as game, which is there made to consist of hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards. The same definition is given in the 9th of George the Fourth, sect. 13, chap. 69.
- "Clericus."—Stafford.—"A" is right.
- "J. C. L."—Every Number of our Journal is kept in print: price 6d.
- "W. A."—We cannot entertain the Electro-Galvanic project.
- "J. B. S."—The price of Capt. Fremont's new Work on the Oregon and N. California is 12s.; to be had, by order, of any bookseller.
- "Viz."—Edinburgh.—The drama of "Black-Eyed Susan" is by Mr. Jerrold.
- "Plain John Bull."—The lines on the "Railway Squires" will, at least, make them smart.
- "Juvenis" should look out for a new Magazine.
- "The Indicator."—Ulverstone, should apply to the Stamp Office.
- "Sophia."—The product of £19 19s. 11½d. by itself stands thus: the decimal of 19s. 11½d. is equal to .9989, &c.; therefore, £19 19s. 11½d. multiplied by £19 19s. 11½d. is equal to £399 95600121; reduce the decimal, and then it is equal to £399 19s. 11½d.
- "Anna."—Charles the Tenth, ex-King of France, is dead.
- "H. S."—With rigid economy and great care and prudence, an Ensign in a Regiment of the Line may manage to live upon his pay.
- "W. R. T."—The only channel through which a Cadetship in the East India Company's Service can be obtained is the interest of some one of the Directors.
- "A. B."—The pay of a Master in the Royal Navy (first rate) is £16 6s. 8d. per month.
- "A Constant Reader."—The Scots Greys were in Dublin a month since.
- "S. S." is thanked for the hint.
- "G. O. L. F." is thanked.
- "W. S."—Dublin, will find an excellent "leader" on the Naval and Military Resources of the United States, in the Times of Monday last.
- "Jesse A."—The India Mail is made up on the 3rd and 24th of each month.
- "An Old Subscriber, Cornhill."—No.
- "J. A. B."—Deptford, should apply to the parties by whom the reward has been offered.
- "D. Y. G."—A Student may enter himself of an Inn of Court at any age; but he cannot be called to the Bar before his 23rd year, unless he has been at one of the Universities. The expenses amount to £33, for stamps, &c., at entrance; about £10 a year, for commons; and £100, for fees on the day of call.
- "J. W. B."—The money paid for the Commissions of those Officers who fell in the late battles in India, does not revert to the families of the deceased. The benefit is gained by the junior Officers, who obtain promotion without purchase.
- "A Subscriber from No. 1."—The large View of Dublin is in progress. Due notice will be given of the other matters referred to by our rhyming Correspondent.
- "E. J. V."—ingenious addenda shall appear next week.
- "A. B. C."—There do not appear to be any Newspapers in existence, the titles of which commence with V, X, or Z.
- "Pam." will find the Steam-engine which supplies the Trafalgar-square Fountains engraved and described in No. 153 of our Journal.
- "G. A. M."—Mrs. Crooke's Nouvelle of "Gerald Gage" will only appear in our Journal.
- "H. A."—Faversham.—The precise date of the publication of "Fleetwood's Life of Christ" may, probably, be ascertained of a dealer in Second-hand Books.
- "Elizabeth."—The Mail is made up on the 3rd and 18th of each month of the year, (except those days fall on Sunday, and then on Monday.) In December, January, February and March, Letters are dispatched on the 3rd only.
- "An Inquirer," Birmingham.—The West India Mails are dispatched, via Southampton, on the 2nd and 17th of each month; or, if the 2nd fall on a Sunday, on the evening of the 1st; or, if the 17th fall on a Sunday, on the morning of the 18th.
- INTELLIGENCE.—"Lines," by "F. M."—"Lament," by "A."—"Extracts," by "Marie."—"Lines," by "F. H."—"Lines," by "H. B."
- [From the pressure of matter, we are compelled to defer Answers to many Correspondents till next week.]

* In our Journal of last week, we omitted to affix the name of Mr. Udsell as the draughtsman of the Engraving of the Ceremonial at Hyde, of which this Artist is painting a Picture for the Yacht Club.

THE WAR IN INDIA.—In early Numbers, we shall resume our Illustrations of the Punjab and Sikh Country, from Mr. Vigne's spirited Sketches.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1846.

THE trial of Lieutenant Pym for his participation in the duel at Gosport, in which Mr. Seton was shot, has furnished another proof that, except in some extraordinary cases of this kind, juries will not convict, though the evidence is as clear as human testimony can be; they will not regard the slaying of one man by another in these barbarous conflicts as murder or assassination, though the "malice prepense" is undoubted on both sides. Many considerations influence their judgment; and, in the present case, it is impossible to deny that there were painful and peculiar circumstances which tended to enlist public sympathy on the side of the survivor. The law, in fact, is a dead letter, as far as the punishment for murder committed in a duel is concerned. It is a statute always evaded, whenever its penalty is incurred. There is an evil in this beyond that arising from the escape of parties, morally and legally guilty, from all punishment; it is an instance in which the severity of a law defeats itself. We believe the feeling of society is gradually growing more and more unfavourable to duelling, but we do not anticipate a very speedy extinction of the practice.

We are convinced the best thing that could be done to hasten that desirable result would be to alter the law on the subject, and make the penalty less than the extreme one attached to the crime of murder. Juries are disinclined to return verdicts when they affect the life of a prisoner, except in the clearest and most atrocious cases; they will not always return such verdicts even then, as many cases might be cited to prove. If the punishment were made transportation or imprisonment for the principals, and imprisonment for the seconds, there would be less reluctance to recognise their guilt, while the certainty of punishment would perhaps weigh for something in the minds of all parties before consummating that outrage on all human and divine laws which blood shed in a duel undoubtedly involves.

WE fear the Bill introduced by Sir James Graham, to "amend" the Building Act of last year, will but slightly improve it. The measure is too bad to admit of mending—it is one mass of intricate, vexatious, and absurd provisions, beneficial to no one, and mischievous to all who are, by the veriest trifle, brought within their meshes. Its proper title ought to be a "Bill to facilitate the meddling and extortion of Surveyors," for they are the only parties who profit by it. It ought to be forthwith repealed or suspended, till the House of Commons has tried its hand on another Bill, and endeavoured for once to produce a measure whose provisions can be reconciled with common sense, and its clauses with the English grammar. When it was passing, its mischievous operation was distinctly foretold; but it was forced through the House, and, unfortunately, became a law. Its operation has, however, been even worse than was anticipated; on all sides are heard complaints from those who have become its victims. It has established an inquisition into out-houses and tool-sheds, is a perfect Coercion Bill applied to chimney-pots; and a pure despotism in the matter of fowl-houses and pigsties. Armed with this Bill, the surveyor can do things that, if merely attempted by open force, would create a rebellion. The act itself defies all understanding, yet the slightest kind of building, alteration, or addition to a house or premises, if not done with all the prescribed forms, is destroyed, a fee extorted, and then the work is at liberty to proceed. If a chimney smokes, or a drain stops, the surveyor must have his notice, and a fee, before the annoyance can be abated, and a sharp look out is kept for such cases; a hundred of bricks, or a hod of mortar, are hunted out with all the avidity of a Russian police agent put on the tract of a Polish patriot; in short, it is a disgraceful act, irritating to the public, with no commensurate benefit to the community, and encouraging "sharp practice" among those who were intended to be public servants not public nuisances. To respectable architects and builders, it has proved a fruitful source of inconvenience; but it has been far more vexatious to the proprietors of houses already built, as not the most trifling alteration can be made but the surveyor is authorised to interfere, with espionage legalised, and extortion permitted by "Act of Parliament." We are sorry that Lord Lincoln had so much to do with a measure that is no credit to anybody. So bad is it that even Sir James Graham, whose failures in constructing Acts of Parliament have been more frequent than any other Minister, has been obliged to disown it.

THE debates of the week have been varied and interesting: it is a relief to find that there is something else in the world to discuss besides Corn. The political section of the world have, for the last few weeks, been wholly immersed in averages and acres, bushels, quarters, prices, speculations as to where Corn can come from, and where it cannot; with fears, on the part of some, that the people will eat—not "strange flesh," but strange grain, if it is let in—Indian Corn, for instance; while others are for admitting it for that very reason. This was the great point in the debate on Monday evening, when the Government Corn Bill was read a first time—the second reading to be taken on Monday next. The opposition to the measure grows weaker and weaker, no effectual stand having been made by the Protectionists upon any one point: the positions at first taken in their amendments, have been abandoned without a struggle. It is rumoured that the great coup of the Premier's opponents is reserved for the discussion of the Sugar Duties, on which they anticipate the Liberals may vote with them, and thus place the Government in a minority.

On Tuesday, Mr. Duncombe's motion for an address to the Crown, praying for the release of Frost and his companions, produced an interesting discussion, in which Mr. Macaulay spoke for the first time this session. His speech was a powerful "postscript" to his letter on the subject. With a good case, Mr. Duncombe rarely fails to produce a result—either by compelling the Government to do or say something on a question, or to make an impression on public opinion. But in this instance his case weighed him down: he could make nothing of it. The distinction between "political offences" and bloodshed and pillage is too clear to be for a moment confounded in a community where the utmost freedom of discussion and political action is secured to every one by the laws. He was less happy than usual, too, in his allusions: all the facts of the Canada rebellion were against him; and though those who were engaged in the landing of Prince Louis Napoleon at Boulogne have been liberated, the Prince himself, their leader, is still imprisoned.

The fact of Frost being a man of property and education proves that the law is impartial, and the technical error in the time of delivering the copy of the indictment, so much relied on, was one made at their own request and for their advantage, as they had the documents some days before they were entitled to them; it was not an error that made against their case, but the reverse. We cannot see any one ground for sympathy with these men, who, having led thousands of men into crime and violence, had not even the redeeming quality of courage, but skulked from the danger they themselves created. It was a great defect in the case that Mr. Duncombe himself could not defend the act they committed; it surrendered the whole question at the outset.

POSTSCRIPT.

TWO MORE MURDERS IN IRELAND.

Accounts have been received of no less than two murders and several violent outrages from the county of Tipperary. This terrible state of things has not been occasioned by distress, or by the relationship between landlord and tenant. One of them is thus described by the *Tipperary Vindicator*:—"We regret to have to record the barbarous murder of an industrious man named James Keane, who resided at Gurtmore, within a few miles of Nenagh. It appears that on the night of the 5th inst., as the unfortunate man was proceeding in the direction of his home, he was met on the road, at Tullaheady, by three infuriated demons, who, with savage vengeance, rushed on their victim, felled him to the ground, and inflicted a fatal wound on the left side of his head. The heartless miscreants then decamped, leaving him almost lifeless on the road-side. The unfortunate man endeavoured to make the best of his way home, where he languished under the most excruciating pains from the effect of the wound until Sunday, the 8th inst., when death put an end to his torture. No cause has been assigned for the perpetration of this horrible deed. An inquest was held on Sunday, on view of the body, when a verdict of 'Wilful murder' was returned against some person or persons unknown."—The *Nenagh Guardian* says—"Deceased held 24 acres of land, under Mr. Tuthill, and has left a wife and six children, the eldest of whom is only 12 years old. A man named William Fogarty, whom deceased named as one of the party who attacked him, has been taken into custody."

On Sunday night last a party of men, consisting of six, one armed with a pistol, entered the house of a man named Meara, of Gurtavalla, within half a mile of CloghJordan. They first knocked Meara down with a stone, inflicting a deadly wound; they then, with savage ferocity, struck him on the head until his brains were dashed out. The yard was full of turf mould, and, from the appearance of his body, it is supposed they trampled on him. A finger and thumb on his right hand were broken; there was a large fracture on the back of his head—one on the crown, where the brains protruded, four on his face, and his forehead presented a shocking appearance. Two sons and two daughters were in the house at the time. This foul deed was committed between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, and within a few yards of another house; but, though the shrieks of the inmates were heard, no one came to their assistance.

Meara's family consisted of his wife, two sons (one of them a grown man, the other a boy), and two daughters, who were in the kitchen the time the party were beating the father. The son attempted to get to the father's assistance, but was held by the mother.

Meara was father to the man who killed Kennedy on last Patrick's Day, on his return from the fair of Borrisokane.

Seven men have been arrested for this murder.

STAFFORD ELECTION.—The nomination for the borough of Stafford took place on Thursday. Mr. Fowke proposed Captain Carnegie, R.N., who had just vacated his seat in consequence of being appointed a Lord of the Treasury; Mr. C. Wright seconded the nomination. Mr. Hughes proposed Dr. Sleight, of Brill House, Bucks, who starts on the Protection interest; Mr. Griffin seconded the nomination of Dr. Sleight. Mr. Sidney (the brother of the Sheriff of the City of London) then nominated Mr. E. Watkin, a manufacturer of Manchester, and connected with the League. Mr. Watkin's seconder was Mr. Hooper. The candidates having addressed the electors, the Mayor then took the show of hands. For Captain Carnegie about one hundred hands were held up. For Dr. Sleight a much greater number were exhibited than for the gallant Captain. But the great majority of the meeting complied with the call in favour of Mr. Watkin, amid enthusiastic cheering and clapping of hands. The Mayor declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Watkin. A poll was then demanded for Captain Carnegie by Mr. Wright, and for Dr. Sleight by himself. The state of the poll at eleven o'clock yesterday was:—

Carnegie	450
Sleight	12
Majority for Carnegie	438

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The following is the latest intelligence which has reached town with reference to the insurrection of the Poles. The source, it will be perceived, is the German journals:—

VIENNA, March 6.—(From the *Austrian Observer*).—Captain Dewald, who had just arrived from Lemburg, at three in the afternoon, with despatches from his Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, Governor-General of Galicia, reached Podgorze on Tuesday, the 3d, at four o'clock in the afternoon; he there learned that Cracow was occupied by the Imperial troops. He, therefore, immediately went to that city over the bridge, which had been restored, and was occupied by infantry. He found the entrance occupied by the Imperial troops, which also had possession of the principal square; and there was also a Russian battalion and a detachment of Cossacks which had passed the neighbouring frontier.

Some detachments of insurgents, which left the city before the entrance of the Imperial troops, had retired into the western part of the territory of the republic.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed in the city. A few hours before the entrance of the Imperial troops, the following proclamation of a Provisional Committee of Public Safety was addressed to the inhabitants of Cracow:—

"For the satisfaction of the inhabitants, notice is hereby given, that, in order to learn the will of the three protecting Powers respecting the city of Cracow, and to recommend this severely-afflicted city to their clemency and attention, the Deputies of the citizens, empowered by the Committee, have been sent to-day to the Commander of the corps on the frontiers of Cracow."

"Calling on all peaceable citizens to expect with confidence the result of the above step, the undersigned Committee orders—

"1st. That no one under any pretext whatever shall discharge fire-arms in the streets, on pain of being called to account.

"2nd. That no one shall venture to carry arms, except the citizens appointed as a guard of safety.

"3rd. That all arms and military effects belonging to the service guard be deposited at the chief guard-house, or at the police-office.

"(Signed) SOH. WODZICKI, LEO BOCHENEK, PETER MOSZYNSKI, CINTON HELZEL, JOS KASOCHOSKI.

"Cracow, March 3, 1846. HILARIUS MENZISZOUSKI, Secretary."

"This afternoon, at three o'clock, the Imperial Aulic Council of War received the following despatch from Major-General Collin:—

"Cracow, 3rd March. 'With part of my troops, the Imperial Russian troops, I have just occupied, without resistance, the City of Cracow, which had been evacuated by the insurgents. I shall have the honour of sending the particulars of this affair to-morrow. COLLIN, Major-General.'

THE UNITED STATES.—The *Rochester* has arrived at Liverpool with the New York papers to the 21st ult., being five days later than those last received. The news in them is of a more cheering character than that contained in the papers by the previous arrival—at least the inference to be drawn from it is of a pacific tendency. The papers acquaint us with the feelings of the American nation on the great measure of Free-Trade proposed by Sir Robert Peel, full details of which were taken out by the *Cambria*. All the papers hail it as the greatest blessing, and more especially as tending to force on a peaceful settlement of the Oregon question. War seems to be scouted as a thing not to be dreamed of, and Mr. President Polk and his crew are regularly pitched overboard in the joyous outburst of feeling consequent on such an early prospect of commercial union between the two countries. The *Cambria's* news reached New York on the morning of the 19th, and was printed by the papers of that day. From the tenor of the private advices it would seem as though the New Yorkers looked on Mr. Polk and his war talk as mere secondary considerations, and as if they were determined to take the settlement of Oregon and other differences into their own hands. Everything was lost sight of in Sir Robert Peel's Free-Trade measure. The adjourned debate in the Senate had been resumed on the 16th ult., in accordance with resolution; and during the interval between that date and the despatch of our latest accounts from Washington, the House had been addressed by Mr. Hannegan, Mr. Colquitt, Mr. Dix, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Dickinson. There was nothing very remarkable in their speeches. The proceedings of the House of Representatives are totally uninteresting. The coast had been visited by terrific storms of wind and snow. The New York papers teem with accounts of the disasters received by the shipping. The Money Market was easy. Discounts were effected at 6 to 7 per cent. Exchanges were inactive. The quotations are—London, 108 to 108½; Paris, 5 28½ to 5 27½.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. BAILLIE COCHRANE FOR BRIDPORT.—The election for Bridport took place on Saturday. At the close of the poll, the numbers were—For Mr. B. Cochrane, 240; for Mr. Romilly, 239; majority for Mr. Cochrane, one! A petition against the return of Mr. Cochrane by the Protectionists is talked of.

TOWN AND GOWN RIOTS AT CAMBRIDGE.—On Saturday evening last a serious disturbance occurred between a number of undergraduates of the University and an array of townspeople, at Cambridge. It originated from riots committed at Tom Thumb's exhibition, and commenced with a collision in the Rose Crescent, and the fight, which was of a very fierce character, continued for about an hour in various parts of the town, until the undergraduates took refuge in their respective colleges. Out of these outrages several charges arose on Monday at the police court. Mr. Henry Sadler, of Christ's College, and Mr. Hyde Whelley Tooker, undergraduate of Jesus College, were fined in small amounts on charges of riot. A notice has also been issued by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses, stating that any person in *statu pupillari*, who shall be convicted of taking part in or encouraging any disorderly proceedings or disturbing the public peace, shall be expelled or rusticated as circumstances may require. Such is the account of the *Cambridge Advertiser*; but private letters from Cambridge throw the blame upon the townspeople, police, and special constables. Perhaps the truth, as usual, "lies between," that is to say, there are faults on both sides. The last accounts state that the foolish affair is at an end.

MURDER AT NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.—The inhabitants of Newark were in a state of high excitement during last week, in consequence of a murder committed by two young men. The body of a young female was found on Wednesday morning (last week) in the canal adjoining the river Trent, in the basin close to the lock-gates, with a shawl tied round her head and neck, in such a manner as to give rise to an opinion that there had been some very foul play. The same evening an inquiry was instituted before the Coroner, Mr. Burpaby, which continued by adjournment on Thursday and Friday till the afternoon, when a verdict was unanimously returned of "Wilful Murder" against William Homer and William Heselby, who were immediately committed under the Coroner's warrant to the gaol of Nottingham to take their trial at the assizes for the offence.

POLICE.

A FATHER CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO MURDER HIS SON.—At WORSHIP-STREET, on Monday, Mr. John Rofe, a commercial clerk, residing at No. 41, Hoxton-square, was charged with wounding his son, a youth 15 years of age, with intent to murder him.—Edwin Rofe, an intelligent lad, whose hand and throat were bound up, stated that he resided with his father, and a brother and sister, at the above address. On the night of Friday (last week) he retired to rest with his brother, in a back room on the second floor, and, between five and six on the following morning, was awoke by the pressure of an arm round his neck, and felt the edge of a sharp instrument drawn across his throat. He started up, and, observing the prisoner bending over him, with a razor in his hand, he called out, "Oh, father, what are you doing? Do you intend to kill me?" and, at the same time, seized the blade of the weapon, and forced it downwards, in doing which he received a severe laceration in the lower part of his thumb. The prisoner then dropped the razor upon the bed, and exclaiming "Oh, God! what have I been about?" requested to examine his throat, and, on seeing that it was bleeding, burst into tears, and, kissing him and his brother, hurried out of the room. On meeting him at breakfast, the prisoner expressed the utmost horror at the act he had attempted to commit, and dressed the wounds in the throat and hand of the witness, neither of which were fortunately of a dangerous description. In answer to questions from the magistrate, the witness stated that his father had been labouring for a considerable time past, under extreme mental disquietude, in consequence of pecuniary embarrassment and his inability to procure employment. The prisoner, who appeared in a state of stupefaction, was then asked by the magistrate if he wished to make any observation; and he answered in a voice almost inaudible, that his mind had been for a long time filled with such horrible images, that he was unconscious of what he did.—Mr. Broughton said it was certainly a most melancholy case, and although he entertained no doubt that the prisoner was labouring under a species of monomania, amounting to partial insanity, it was his duty to commit him for trial for the attempted murder of his family. The unfortunate gentleman, however, contrived to elude the vigilance of the turnkeys; and, on Monday morning, committed suicide by hanging himself with a handkerchief to the door. Mr. Broughton immediately communicated the distressing intelligence to a brother of the deceased, who had arrived from Tenterden, and who afterwards expressed his intention to take the deceased's orphan children, the youngest of whom is eleven years of age, under his protection.

ROBBERY OF LORD BURGHLEY AT CAMBRIDGE.—At SOUTHWARK Police-office, on Wednesday, Edward Elsbury, a young man of respectable appearance, was charged on suspicion with entering the rooms of Lord Burghley, at St. John's College, Cambridge, and stealing six sets of diamond shirt studs, several diamond and opal pins, and other expensive articles of jewellery.—Mr. Cottingham advised the prisoner to make known his situation to his friends at Cambridge, with a view that some of them might be present at the next examination; and that, above all, he would give notice to the tradesmen from whom he said he had purchased the two pins to be present, to exonerate him from so serious an accusation.—The prisoner was remanded till next Monday.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE MURDER OF A POLICEMAN AT DEPTFORD.—James Hastie, the unfortunate policeman who was so cruelly mutilated by a gang of ruffians near the Dock-yard, Deptford, on Friday night fortnight, died at half-past four on Saturday morning, in Guy's Hospital, from injuries of the brain. The prisoners charged with the murder are in Horsemerger-lane Gaol. Their names are Sullivan, O'Keefe, Driscoll, and McCarthy. An inquest was held on the body at Guy's Hospital, on Monday. After the examination of several witnesses, Mr. Cottingham, one of the magistrates at the Southwark police court, stated that he went on Wednesday (last week) to see the deceased at the hospital. The prisoners were all brought there for the purpose of recognition by deceased. In the presence of the prisoners the deceased was asked whether he knew any of them. They were brought to the bed foot, and he pointed at and named them singly as the men who had assailed him. The inquiry was adjourned till Monday next.

ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—We regret to learn that the Marquis of Waterford met with a severe accident on Thursday (last week) at Hooton, Sir W. Massey Stanley's seat, in Cheshire, by being thrown from his horse. The noble Marquis dislocated his shoulder in the fall, but medical aid having been promptly obtained, it was reset, and the Marquis is going on favourably.

SUICIDE AT BRIGHTON.—A Mr. Lamb, an Italian and butter warehouseman in Islington, who went down to Brighton from London on Saturday week, and took lodgings in the King's-road, committed suicide on Monday morning. He arose about six o'clock, partly dressed himself, and left his wife in bed, and retired to an ante-room and cut his throat in so dreadful a manner that life was instantaneously extinct.

STREET ROBBERY.—On Monday, between twelve o'clock and half-past, while Mr. J. Bamber, clerk in the employ of Messrs. Leaf, Barnett, and Co., warehousemen, No. 47, Wood-street, Cheapside, was going from Messrs. Barclay and Co.'s banking-house, Lombard-street, to Lime-street, his pocket was picked of a pocket-book containing four Bank of England notes, viz., one for £100, one for £50, one for £20, and one for £10.

FIRE IN BREAD-STREET.—On Monday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a fire was discovered upon the premises belonging to Messrs. Poland and Co., furriers, 52, Bread-street, Cheapside. The premises, which were five stories high, including the basement, were adjoined by the large warehouse belonging to Messrs. White, Lupton, and Co. The fire was not subdued until past ten o'clock, and not until damage to a serious amount had been done. The building was likewise very seriously injured. Sir William Poland, the brother of one of the partners, was present during the fire.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ARTIST.—On Tuesday an inquest was held by Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Lord Clive, Duke-street, Manchester-square, touching the death of Mr. Henry Robinson, aged 57 years. The deceased gentleman was by profession an artist. It appeared that he had for some time past been living with a maiden lady of fortune (his sister), who, having missed him the greater part of Friday, early next morning she, together with Mrs. Wilson, a companion, went into his room and found him lying dead, partly dressed. Mr. Joseph, the surgeon, had opened the body, and, from the appearances, said that death was the result of apoplexy. A verdict to that effect was returned.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE EDGWARE-ROAD.—On Wednesday night, shortly after ten o'clock, a fire occurred in the house belonging to Mr. Smith, linendraper, No. 100, Edgware-road. About ten minutes after the shop had been closed, and whilst the inmates were at supper, an alarm was raised that the shop was on fire; and the stock being very ignitable, the flames soon spread through the house, and the result was, that nearly the whole of its contents were destroyed. The building belongs to Mr. B. B. Cabell, and is insured in the Westminster Fire Office. The adjoining houses on either side are damaged by the water, and the contents by removal.

THE NEW MANSIONS AT ALBERT-GATE.—Sir Roger Palmer and George Hudson, Esq., M.P., have purchased the two splendid mansions on either side of Albert-gate, Hyde-park.

THE WELLS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—By means of the new pump an additional supply of 250 gallons of water per minute is obtained, notwithstanding which the water has not sunk in the wells to a depth of more than eleven feet. Next week the mains are to be laid down for the supply of water to Buckingham and St. James's Palaces, and a contract has been made for watering the whole of the roads of St. Martin's parish.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The monthly meeting of this Association was, yesterday week, held at 25, Great George-street, the Marquis of Northampton, President, in the chair. Upwards of seventy members of the Institute were present. Among the presents announced were, from John Buckler, Esq., F.S.A., a collection of engravings, from his drawings of cathedral and other churches; also several etchings by himself. The discovery of a Roman Pavement in the castle at Lincoln was announced by Mr. Willson. Two of the curious Foundation Tiles, found in the Roman Villa at Wheatley, Oxfordshire, were exhibited by Mr. Parker; some perfect specimens of Roman red ware, from Colchester, by Mr. Talbot. The Marquis of Northampton exhibited several very beautiful specimens of Greek art. A specimen of glass, of the same manufacture as the Portland Vase, ornamented with white figures, relieved on a blue ground, and formed like a cameo, by cutting away the upper surface; a very rare and perfect specimen of Egyptian glass mosaic, of Roman times; and a fragment from a Greek bottle vase. Mr. Dearden, of Rochdale, exhibited a most remarkable Bronze Torques, found in Lancashire. Mr. Birch stated that the ornament on this curious specimen of British art was probably imitated from those strings of glass beads which the Celtic races were known to have worn; and which Strabo mentions among the articles of export to Britain in the time of Augustus. Mr. Figg, of Lewes, communicated a drawing of the fragment of a Monumental Effigy of a Knight, recently found within the ground of Lewes Priory. It is an interesting specimen of the monumental sculpture of the 13th century, greatly resembling that of Robert de Ros, in the Temple Church. The mail had evidently been gilt; the surcoat, belt, and remainder of the dress, all painted. From the armorial bearings it was conjectured by Mr. Blaauw that the effigy represented one of the great family of De Braose. The Rev. H. S. Anders, by permission of the Churchwardens of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, exhibited two Paintings of the early Flemish school, containing in compartments, scenes from martyrologies, and curious as specimens of the costume and design of the beginning of the 16th century. Mr. Anders stated that these paintings had been given to the vestry-room of St. Martin's Church about 150 years ago. Mr. Farrer was of opinion that they were undoubtedly original works, and possibly, by Clausens, specimens of whose works are preserved at Bruges. A most interesting assemblage of objects of the Renaissance period of art were laid before the meeting, among which may be mentioned three monumental effigies of the time of James I., found in the precincts of the Abbey Church, at Reading, by Mr. Billing.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AT LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. Chubb and Co. have just manufactured a large lock, upon his improved principle, for the above Schools. The case is of oak, finished with iron, of Norman design, to correspond with the architecture of the building.

PANCAKES BY POST.—On Shrove Tuesday, a tradesman of Monmouth sent presents of six pancakes to some nephews and nieces through the Post-office.

THE WEATHER.—During the week there have been some fogs of a character very unusual at this time of year. On Monday last the fog was so dense in the metropolis that lights were required for some time. It was very dark on the Western road, but a correspondent states that he came from Bexley in the morning, and that there was no trace of fog. On Wednesday and Thursday there was a good deal of fog during the day. The fog was noticed in the country. The Manchester papers allude to it.

THE HORRORS OF WAR!

On hearing the Tower guns fired at night in London, to celebrate the late Slaughters in India; and on reading the Speeches on the subject, by Members of both Houses of Parliament, on the 2nd of March, 1846.

Hark! 'tis the booming cannon's roar,
Breaking the tranquil calm of Night;
While armed hosts their squadrons pour,
To mingle in the gory fight.

And can it be, that life was given
To be thus wantonly destroy'd?
Can Christians lift their fronts to Heaven,
And glory in being thus employ'd?

Forbid, forbid the impious thought!
Great God of Mercy! God of Grace!
Whose Holy Word hath ever taught
The brotherhood of all our race!

Can He, whose everlasting throne
Is based on Justice, Truth and Love,
Hear with delight the victim's groan,
And Carnage, Blood, and Death approve?

The Widow's shriek—the Orphan's tear,
Will these delight th' angelic throng!
And will they cease their harps to hear
Such sounds, as sweeter than their song?

O! for a trumpet's stirring blast,
To wake the world from its false dream
Of "glory,"—and to bid it cast
Its idols in Oblivion's stream!

Yes, we implore Thee, Prince of Peace!
Hasten thy kingdom—bid it come!
Let War, with all its horrors, cease,
And Man enjoy his peaceful home.
British and Foreign Institute, March, 1846.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Bannerman was re-elected Dean of Faculty, and A. Alison, Esq., Lord Rector of the College of Aberdeen, on Monday.

The Normandy papers mention a serious fire, which had reduced to ashes, on Tuesday night (last week), the village of Sainte-Honorine Dufay, about three leagues from Caen. Notwithstanding the prompt assistance of the fire-brigade from Caen, sixty houses became the prey of the devouring element: seven houses alone remained. The fire is said to have broken out at a baker's.

An extraordinary Supplement to the *Akhbar Gazette*, brought by the French steamer to Marseilles, states a report that Sir Harry Smith, advancing towards Lodiana, was surprised by a body of 10,000 Sikhs; that the Sikhs under his command being seized with a panic fled. The British troops, composed of two regiments, the 21st and 53rd only, demanded to be led on to the attack, but, seeing the inferiority of their numbers, Sir Harry Smith thought fit to retire. This evidently refers to the action of the 21st of Jan., alluded to by the *Bombay Times*, but we know not what credit is due to the report, as the *Times* kept the press open until the latest moment on the day of the sailing of the steamer for Suez, and expressly states that no details were known of the action.

The *Cork Examiner* says:—"We are in receipt of letters from Rome to the 19th ult. His Holiness was threatened with another attack of polypus, which could only be mitigated, it was feared, by a severe and dangerous operation."

Private letters from Germany, mention the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with a daughter of the King of Saxony's brother, as an affair nearly concluded.

Letters from Berlin announce the demise, in that city, of the Spanish agent, M. Giles, who was charged with a mission from his Government to obtain the recognition of Queen Isabella from the Prussian Government, which it is asserted was favourably entertained by the King of Prussia. His Prussian Majesty recently conferred on the deceased the order of the Red Eagle.

A Warsaw journal states that the Emperor Nicholas, during his stay in that capital, distributed to the superiors of the Sisters of Charity, at Pultusk, Lublin, and other cities, gold crosses with chains of the same metal, and to Tekla Zukowska, superior of the convent of St. Casimir, a gold cross set with diamonds.

The English brewery of Messrs. Feaver and Co., at St. Malo, was nearly destroyed by fire on the night of the 1st inst. The loss is estimated at 65,000 francs, but the property was insured.

A letter from Jassy, of February 22, states that a plot has been discovered there against the Hospodar. Several sons of Boyards, some Greek palikars, and sailors, about eighty or a hundred in all, residing at that place, were implicated. The affair, however, is considered but of slight importance.

Another African expedition has left Liverpool under the charge of G. W. Daniell, Esq., a surgeon, who lived on the west coast, and in the interior of that continent, for some years. The chief object is to explore further the discoveries of Mr. McGregor Laird. Mr. Daniell is known to the medical public as the author of some papers on the sanitary topography of the west coast of Africa.

In an extraordinary Consistory, to be convoked on or about the 18th inst. at Rome, the Pope will communicate to the Cardinals, the state of the negotiations pending between him and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. A nomination of Bishops, among others some Spanish Bishops, will take place. News has been received from different legations that soldiers belonging to the Swiss regiments are missing, and no traces of them discovered. No doubt they have been assassinated. At Perugia five carabinieri have been assassinated whilst on duty, and the authorities have not been able to discover the murderers.

M. P. A. Laloy, former member of the Convention, died at Chaumont on the 4th inst., in the 99th year of his age. M. Laloy voted the death of Louis XVI. He subsequently formed part of the Councils of Five Hundred and of the Ancients, and having greatly contributed to the success of the Revolution of St. Cloud, he was named by Napoleon member of the Tribunal, and afterwards attached to the Board of Prizes, which office he retained until the first restoration.

The *Frankfort Post Gazette* of the 7th inst., states that the Emperor of Russia reviewed the troops of the garrison of St. Petersburg on the 23rd ult. His Majesty proposed shortly to visit Moscow.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg of the 22nd ult., which states that the Emperor had commanded that all foreign Jews, even those of Poland, who are at present in Russia, should quit the Russian territory within three months, should they even be established and possess landed property in the country. In future no foreign Israelite is to be permitted to reside in Russia without a special permission from the Government.

We hear from Italy that a tumult took place at Placenza on the 25th Feb., owing to the raised price of corn, and that the populace went to such excesses, that the Austrian troops found themselves at the necessity of using their arms. Four persons are said to have been killed, and twelve or fifteen wounded.

A Nantes journal states that a vessel has arrived there from Gambia, with accounts confirming the report of the English settlers having taken possession of a large portion of the French territory at Albreda, and erected factories there, declaring that they did not recognise the rights of France to the territory. The captain of the French brig of war has sent to his Government an account of what has occurred, in order that the dispute may be settled by the French and English Cabinets.

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, at its sitting on the 4th instant, passed, with a large majority, the bill for forming, at the expense of the State, a railroad from Bamberg to the frontier of the kingdom, by Wursburgh and Aschaffenburg.

The Grand Council of the Canton of the Grisons has just granted permission for a railway to run through their territory. It is to form part of an immense line, intended to join the Mediterranean, by Genoa, with the Lake of Constance. The Sardinian Government and the Grand Councils of Tessino and St. Gall had previously given their consent.

The Central Section of the Second Chamber of the States-General of the Netherlands received on the 6th inst. the report on the proposed increase of customs duties on the imports from Belgium, in conformity with the decree of January 5th. The majority of the members declared themselves in favour of the principles of Free-Trade, and against all measures of reprisals; considering that a prudent policy was averse to all such steps, except when others had failed of producing the desired effect, after trial. Nevertheless, forty-one members, under the circumstances in which the country found itself with regard to Belgium, voted for the adoption of the law, wishing thereby to concur with the Government in endeavouring to prevail upon Belgium to remove the obstacles it had thrown in the way of the commerce of the Netherlands.

The Marquis de Preigne, on Monday, laid on the table of the Chamber of Deputies a proposition relative to the postage and stamps on journals. It declares that the present duties shall be abolished, and that henceforward the only charge shall be four cents, for any sheet not exceeding 36 square decimetres, five cents, for sheets not exceeding 58 square decimetres, and six cents, for those exceeding that size. All journals bearing a stamp in conformity with those provisions shall, if placed in the post-office on the day of their publication, be delivered free of postage; but, if put in after the day of publication, they shall pay five cents, each.

Biscuits of maize or Indian corn, have been manufactured at Bristol, and they are described as very agreeable and nutritious.

We learn from St. Petersburg, notwithstanding recent assurances from high quarters that nothing would be done with the Russian tariff, for this season, at least, that it is more than probable that, in the course of a short time, an announcement of considerable reductions in the duties of the leading exports, and on many imports, will be made. These reductions, we are assured, will take effect this season.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

"The Cabin Boy," produced here on Monday, is a translation of "Le Mousse," a drama by M. Emile Souvestre, played at the Variétés, and written for M. Bouffé, who enacts the principal character. It is by no means a good piece of its class: the incidents are somewhat hacknied, and the action can be too easily anticipated.

Mademoiselle Jenny Laroche (Miss Woolgar) has, on the death of her father, come into possession of his Guadalupe plantations; but something being amiss in the proof of her birth, Monsieur Vincent (Mr. O. Smith), a rich planter, who admires her very much, determines to get hold of the estates, and thus place her, in some degree, in his power. She is, however, betrothed to Monsieur Henri (Mr. Braid), a lieutenant in the French navy. The proofs of her birth are on the other side of the bay, and a storm is rising. Julien (Madame Celeste), "The Cabin Boy," volunteers to put off after them; and the first act concludes with his start, in a light boat, across the angry waters. This was very effectively managed, and would have appeared to even greater advantage had the drop fallen before the boat went through the loose canvass at the back of the scene. In the second act, Julien returns with the papers; and from them, though Jenny's birth is proved, Monsieur Vincent learns that her mother was a slave, and, by the island law, she is one also. Hereupon she is put up to auction, and of course purchased by the rich planter. Julien's agony at having been the innocent cause of this wretched position of affairs is intense; when, fortunately, Laryette (Mr. Paul Bedford), a pilot, recognises Vincent, and denounces him as a pirate. Subsequently, Jenny is released from all her troubles, and gives her hand to Henri.

Everybody played well—very well; but, unfortunately, the characters were too vaguely worked into the construction of the piece, and, consequently, many things appeared to be done without a motive. Madame Celeste's acting was, as usual, clever and marked; and Miss Woolgar played a part entirely out of her line very gracefully. Mr. O. Smith was quite at home in his rôle: we knew he would turn out to be somebody very bad from the commencement. Mr. Paul Bedford was encased in an effective song; and we must not omit to praise Mr. Munyard for his quaint impersonation of Coquin Ballandier, a curiosity dealer, from Paris, evidently pulled neck and heels into the piece, for the sake of a comic character. Mr. Paul Bedford announced the piece for repetition every evening, after Madame Celeste and Miss Woolgar had been called before the curtain. We are bound to add that the applause was general.

At the French Plays, St. James's Theatre, Madame Doche and M. Felix are at present in the ascendant. Two dramas have been performed with effect. One, "Les Mémoires du Diable," underlined a year or two ago, if we mistake not, at the Haymarket, and subsequently performed at the Surrey; and the other, "Satan," is the original of Mr. Selby's Adelphi piece, "The Mysterious Stranger." The houses have been well attended, in spite of opposing attractions. The comedy underlined at the Haymarket is by Mr. Sullivan, a gentleman who wrote a play, called "The King's Friend," which we noticed when brought out at Sadler's Wells.

We are sorry to announce the continued indisposition of Mrs. Keeley. She was attacked with spasms last Sunday—the results of her former illness—and was for several hours in the greatest agony. The week's performances at the theatre were changed in consequence. "The Enchanted Horse" takes its last flight this evening, having run between sixty and seventy nights. General Tom Thumb's rehearsals, for his new *début*, have been most satisfactory.

THE GOTHIC FANCY BALL came off at the Hanover-Square Rooms, on the 5th, and was numerous and most respectfully attended. The arrangements were on the same scale as on former occasions, and the supper, wines, and general refreshments were excellent. The only cause for complaint was the dull selection of dances. There were twenty-six sets in the programme, and only two Polkas; whilst some interminable Spanish Dances—which we hold to be refuges for destitute waiters—and similar perpetrations, usurped the place of others. A repetition of some quadrilles, called "Mrs. Caudle," caused a little dissension. Mr. Adams's band was in attendance. Every visitor was obliged to appear in costume, and some of the dresses were exceedingly elegant and effective, admirably made up from Delaporte's choicest patterns.

HER MAJESTY'S.

When we, last week, endeavoured to convey to our readers our impressions of what we had seen and heard at the opening of this great Establishment, our minds were still confused by the variety and novelty of the objects of which we had been spectators. Our musical criticism of the new opera did not occupy therefore, its due place. We shall now endeavour to make up for our deficiencies in this respect. "Nino" is a work which demands our closest attention. The fame it has obtained abroad, the high position which it assumes by its *libretto*, the method of treatment of the subject, and its novelty of construction—demand for it special and careful criticism. We imagine, therefore, that a short analysis of the whole work cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers.

To commence, therefore, with the opening scene. This displays great variety. The splendid chorus, "Gli arredi festivi," sung by all the voices, and then taken up by the basses alone, is finely contrasted with that of the virgins, "Gran Nume." The latter is a very graceful strain, beginning *pianissimo*, and, at last, swelling into a glorious burst of harmony, the harp accompaniments being introduced with much artistic skill. It winds up with a grand crescendo, "Deh! l'empri," sung by the combined force of the chorus. The bass instruments are here employed with great effect. Signor Botelli, as *Orotaspe*, then has a grand scena, "Sperate, o figli," and a charming melody, "Di Babilonia," which is a flowing strain, and is given by him (particularly at the words "Chi nel estremo evento fido nel ciel pert"), with much spirit. The allegro, "Come notte," afterwards taken up by the chorus, is highly effective. The charming terzetto, "Io lamava," is the next thing worthy of notice. Towards the conclusion there is an exquisite progression of harmony, and a high note (G) admirably sustained by the treble voices, which gave us a slight reminiscence of the never-to-be-forgotten quartet in "I Puritani." The chorus, "Lo Vedesti," is a first-rate composition, and clearly demonstrates Verdi to be a scientific musician, and an able contrapuntist; there is a splendid crescendo for the bass instruments, which is grandly effective. The setto, "Treman l'insani!" then follows. Though full of sweet and original melody, and highly dramatic, this setto is perhaps not worked out according to the best models.

The finale to the first part, in which the principal singers are accompanied by the chorus, is on the whole good, the *andante* particularly so. The stretta is not in any way remarkable.

In the second scene of the second part, Mdlle. Sanchioli produced a great effect by the forcible manner in which she gives the words "Tutti i popoli vedranno," finishing with a succession of trills, admirably executed.

The next piece which calls forth our admiration is the chorus "Il maledetto non ha fratelli;" here the grandeur of style, and decisive character of the rhythm, is worthy of particular notice. In scene the 8th the most remarkable *morceau* is a canon for five voices, "S'appressa gl'istanti," worked out in a very elaborate manner.

The second part ends with a splendid display of acting on the part of Fornasari: he infuses an intense expression into this grand scena, especially the words, "O mia figlia, e tu pur anco non soccorri al debil fianco?" The whole of the music of this scene is most scientifically adapted to the poetry, and is admirably rendered by Fornasari.

We now come to the *morceau* of the whole opera—the most effective and touching as regards dramatic effect, and one of the most admirable with respect to musical composition. We allude to the duet between Fornasari and Sanchioli, beginning with the recitative, "Donna chi sei." After the recitative, the first part of the duet, beginning with the words "Oh di qual onta aggravasi," is sung by Fornasari. Nino laments his degraded position: his accents of humiliation and despair touch the heart; the music is plaintive in the extreme, and the intense pathos with which Fornasari renders it, is beyond all praise. Suddenly break upon the ear the loud triumphant tones of Abigail: she has achieved the object of her wishes—she has triumphed; and compassion or regret are strangers to her heart. The bursts of sound poured forth by Mademoiselle Sanchioli's full and powerful voice, are admirably expressive of the contrast of feeling between the dethroned monarch and the conquering slave. Nino is still heard repeating his subdued complaint, and the two voices, each preserving its peculiar character, are combined in exquisite modulations to the end of the first part of the duet. This always produces a powerful effect on the feelings, and is invariably encored. Then, after another stirring recitative, follows the "allegro," a charming melody, full of tenderness. Nino is now imploring for his daughter's life; he descends to the most humble supplications. This is sung by Fornasari with true and deep feeling. Abigail is still the same—haughty and relentless. At length, in his agony, Fornasari gives a burst of voice that is truly electrical in effect. One of the most remarkable merits of this *morceau*, and one which forms a peculiar feature of this opera, is the manner in which individuality of character is preserved by the music itself. Verdi but rarely in his concerted pieces gives the same *motif* to the different actors. All the shades of distinction are hereby kept up, and dramatic illusion sustained, but it requires facility of fancy and power of combination on the part of the composer to produce this effect.

Next in order is the chorus, "Va Pensiero." The union of voices in this melody gives it a wild simplicity of character, highly appropriate to the situation. This is a method often adopted by Verdi, and, in situations like these, is very impressive. Modulations of tone, touching as they are, perhaps always unconsciously produce on the ear the effect of preconceived arrangements. Here the strain is poured forth by the chorus as though it were a spontaneous expression of feeling; and its effect is demonstrated by the applause which always follows this *morceau*, which, on Tuesday night, was encored. The prophecy of *Orotaspe* which follows is not so remarkable. We must not, however, omit to remark the striking effect produced by the employment of the brass instruments. In the next scene the "Largo Dio di Guida" is given with exquisite taste and feeling by Fornasari. This is, indeed, a sweet melody, and we should accord to it unqualified praise did it not remind us of a well-known Sicilian air introduced in "Anna Bolena;" however, the melody is so charming, and the manner in which it is sung so artistic, that we are sure it will be very popular. In the march in G minor that precedes the finale, the brass instruments—above all the ophicleide—are very effective. The prayer, "Oh, deschenso di li firmamento," in F, is, as we have before said, sweetly sung by Signora Corbani, whose voice *simpliciter* is here heard to great advantage, particularly at the words, "Fugges l'alma e voli al ciel."

The finale of the opera is very imposing. Verdi has understood the necessity of ending with an *effect*. The voices, unaccompanied by instruments, sing a simple and majestic prayer, which leaves a powerful impression on the mind.



SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "NINO," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

A second and third hearing of *Mlle. Sanchioli* have fully confirmed our first impressions. The music of the first act of this opera, the situation, and even the costume, are decidedly disadvantageous to the *prima donna's* voice and style. But, in the second act, her talent displays itself in a remarkable manner. In her *aria*, the fearlessness with which she gives forth her notes, the complete absence of effort, and the perfect execution of whatever passage she undertakes, are worthy of great praise. In her *fioritura* she takes, as yet, no new or original flights, and confines herself perhaps too much in this respect to what her predecessors have done before her; but whatever she attempts is well done, whilst her natural energy and impetuosity gives character and force to her style. The effect of her voice in the duet with *Fornasari*, is, as we have before remarked, very fine, and, in fact, the opera, with the exception perhaps of the first act, seems to have been written expressly for this artist, so well suited is it to her style and voice.

In giving to so important an event, in an artistic point of view, as the production of a new opera of this stamp, the predominance which it claims, we have this week left ourselves no space for criticism of the ballet. We hope, however, to make up for all omissions in this respect next week.

LOSS OF THE "GREAT LIVERPOOL" STEAMER.

In part of our impression last week, we gave an account of the loss of the *Great Liverpool* steamer, near Cape Finisterre, on the 24th ult. The boats were

instantly got out; and though there were 145 persons on board, all were passed to the shore, despite of the heavy swell and the surf, with the exception of one female passenger, a child seven years of age, and a native servant, who were drowned in the confusion attending the swamping of one of the boats in the surf.

The following particulars are from a letter written by Mr. McLeod, the commander of the vessel:—

"At four o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst. (Feb.), while steering NNE., with a strong wind from the SSW., and a heavy sea running, and about seven to ten miles from Cape Finisterre, the weather thick, dark, and hazy, the ship going about ten knots an hour, we struck upon a shoal or rock, and made so much water in the engine-room that she soon became unmanageable from the fires being put out, and consequently drifting towards the land, and grounded in a small sandy shoal called Guros, about 1½ league to southward of Corcubion, where she lay with her head to the southward, broadside on the beach, at the distance of about 300 yards, on which a heavy surf was breaking. The boats were all got ready to land the passengers and crew, and the larboard life-boat was sent with a party of seamen and a line to haul a rope on shore, which they with difficulty reached in safety, and we soon after got a hawser on shore, and the end of it made fast and hove taut from the ship. Mr. Hamilton, chief officer, was sent in the launch with a party of passengers and crew, amongst whom were several ladies and children; all were safely landed, except Mrs. Archer, a child belonging to Mrs. Morris, about seven years old, and a native female Indian servant, who were lost in the surf on the beach by the swamping of the launch, though every exertion was made, both by shore, on the beach, and in the launch to save them. After this the launch, which was with great difficulty hauled alongside by us on board and baled out, made several successful trips, and all on board were safely landed by eleven A.M., going myself in the last trip, having previously ascertained that every person was out of the ship; the sea at that period was breaking heavily over her, and she was fast breaking up on the starboard side, amidstships."

On the 27th the ship went entirely to pieces. A great portion of the mails, luggage, and cargo, was lost; and the Spaniards along shore behaved ill, plundering all they could lay hands on.

The following is an authentic list of passengers from the *Great Liverpool*, brought by the Peninsular steamer *Pasha*, viz.:—Messrs. Storm, M'Dugall, Grase, Lushington, Prinsep, Mackenzie, Campbell, Gibson, Sinclair, Trewe, and Fitzpatrick; Mr. and Mrs. Dicey, Mrs. Row, Mr. and Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Good, Mr. and Mrs. Morris and two children, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Farling and child, Sir J. Ballingham, Doctors Duncan, Boyewson, and Winton. The list also adds the names of Mr. J. Quadu, Mr. J. B. Doth, C. E. Ennes, A. Blak, and Adamson, and Miss King, per *Pasha*.

We are authorised to state that the *Great Liverpool* steamer was insured to the extent of £30,000.

Among the few articles saved, was a small box of valuable presents to her Majesty; it was in charge of one of the passengers.

All parties concerned speak in the highest terms of the exertions and abilities of Captain McLeod.



LOSS OF "THE GREAT LIVERPOOL" STEAM-SHIP.—TAKING TO THE BOATS.

CURIOSITY.

(From a recent Painting by M. VIDAL.)

Betsy! art thou Eve's true daughter?
Betsy! hast a peering eye?
Wouldst thou read as clear as water
All the honied terms that lie
Within that letter's fragile folds—
Spell every word that letter holds,
And know when thy young master,
Harry,
Or Lady Jane intends to marry?

What! not yet in the secret, Betsy!
That's very puzzling—very! Let's see—
The letter's not from Lady Jane.
No, no! you need not peep again.
A lady's hand—The envelope
Perfumed—The seal expresses "Hope."
The waiter waits—no longer tarry—
Go! give the letter to Lord Harry.

Another peep! Well, well, I never!
Betsy, a certain man could sever
Most trenchantly his marriage ties,
Because his spouses *would* have eyes.
There was a beard and chamber blue,
You know the rest. If I were you,
Upon my life, I'd always try
To have fierce Blue Beard in my eye.

Betsy! St. Martin's—light Le Grand—
Might give thee a strong reprimand;
For people say that there Sir —
(We never like to mention names)
Punish'd the men who ope'd the letters
Or of their worsers or their betters.
You ope no letters, Betsy; but
Strive hard to read them while they're
shut;
And letters, when they're treated thus,
Will soon become diaphanous!

How long shall this most paltry vice
Belink'd with woman's honour'd name?
Shall Curiosity entice

The Fair to libel their own fame
For ever? No! The female mind
Looks down upon the "petitesse."
Woman's pure spirit was design'd
To trust, to comfort, and to bless.

M. PHILLIPE DUPIN.

M. Philippe Dupin, recently deceased, the most eminent of the French lawyers and advocates of the present day, was one of three brothers, all remarkable for their talents, in two of whom it exhibited itself in a peculiar aptitude for the study and practice of the law. André Maria, the elder brother, is the author of several works on jurisprudence and the civil and Roman law, and also holds a high place at the French bar. Philippe resembled him in his powers to an extent almost extraordinary for its identity. Under the Government of the Restoration, they were both members of the Opposition party; Philippe had scarcely been inscribed on the list of advocates when he undertook, on the 24th of February, 1820, the defence of the *Constitutionnel*, then subjected to a prosecution. In this defence he distinguished himself by the bold and cutting sarcasm he poured upon the Jesuits; his defence of the *Figaro*, in similar circumstances, is equally celebrated. After the revolution of July, he was one of those who endeavoured to reconcile the theories of political liberty with the monarchy that rose on the conflict of the Barricades: he thus hovered between the Government and the Opposition, without belonging entirely to either. For example, when he conducted the case of the widow of Chevalier Desgranier against the Civil List, he separated the King from the suit, and personally absolved him, putting him out of court after crowning him with a wreath of the flowers of his eloquence—much as Plato dismisses poets from his republic. Again, in the great case of the property of the Prince de Condé, he shielded the son of Louis Philippe from those political attacks of which French courts of law are frequently made the arena. This case placed him at the head of his profession; it was most ably conducted. He was remarkable for a peculiar readiness and elasticity of mind, which never left him at a loss, and a clear



CURIOSITY.—FROM A PAINTING BY M. VIDAL.

and quick perception of all the merits of a case. He was eminent both in the criminal and civil law. It would be impossible to trace his career, which was active and successful, both in his own profession and the more uncertain field of politics. His name must be familiar to all acquainted with the history of France during the last twenty years. The funeral of this distinguished man took place on the 5th instant.

THE OREGON TERRITORY AND MR. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—During the late debate in the House of Representatives, at Washington, when the resolution to give the twelve months' notice was agreed to, Mr. John Quincy Adams made a remarkable speech in support of the claim of the United States to the Oregon territory. Mr. Adams adopted a very novel mode of enforcing his argument. He requested the Clerk of the House to read from his desk the 26th, 27th, and 28th verses of the 1st chapter of Genesis:—"26. And God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. 27. So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him: male and female created he them. 28. And God blessed them: and God said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it: and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." And then Mr. Adams went on to say, "That, in my judgment, is the foundation of our title to Oregon, and of all the title we have to any of the territory we possess. It is the foundation of the title by which you, Sir, (addressing the Speaker), occupy that chair, and by which we are now called on to occupy Oregon, and cannot do it without the termination of the convention in which we have agreed that we will not occupy it." Mr. Adams proceeded to enforce his views by referring to history, and his speech altogether created an immense sensation.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—The works on the great southern line from Vienna to Trieste are carried on with activity, and the section from Marburg to Cilli will be opened on the 19th of April.—The works on the railway from Prague to the frontier of Saxony make fair progress. It is expected that this line will be opened in 1848.—The Weimar Government, with a view to expedite the construction of the Thuringen line, without embarrassing the shareholders, has resolved to advance immediately the total amount of the shares taken by the State. To this end, a loan of 440,000 dollars is being negotiated.—A convention has been entered into between the Governments of Electoral Hesse and Hanover, for the connection, at the frontier of the Hanoverian line, from the North Sea to Hanover, by two branches, with the lines of the Rhine and Weser, at Karlshafen, and with the continuation of the North Frederick William's line, from Cassel to Münden, at the latter town.

M. GABRIEL JULIEN OUVRARD.

We present our readers with a portrait (from a Daguerrotype, by Beard), of the celebrated French financier, M. Gabriel Julien Ouvrard, who is at present on a visit to our metropolis; and whose name has been associated with the most gigantic financial operations, and the principal political events, of the last half century. Our limits do not admit of our more than briefly advert to a very few of the numberless interesting incidents which have marked the chequered career of one who has been most appropriately designated the "Napoleon of Finance;" for, if we consider the vastness and novelty of his plans, the extraordinary quickness of his perception, the fecundity of his resources, his masterly combinations, and the vigour and perseverance with which he worked out the brilliant but eminently practical conceptions of his genius, it must be admitted that no happier epithet could have been found.

It were vain here to attempt the bare enumeration of one tithe of Ouvrard's

claims to universal celebrity. Suffice it, then, to say that he has figured prominently in the great events of the French Republic—the Consulate—the Empire—the Restoration—and the Revolution of 1830; that, after having witnessed the horrors of the Reign of Terror, and aided in the downfall of Robespierre, he became the Banker of the Republic, with power to issue a paper currency of his own, admissible as a legal tender in payment of the taxes of the State—the associate of Barras, Cambacérès, and Talleyrand—a worshipper at the feet of "Notre Dame de Bon Secours"—the votary of "Notre Dame des Victoires"—the creditor of Bernadotte—the confidential agent of Charles IV. of Spain—the honoured guest of Pozzo di Borgo, Metternich, and Louis XVIII—the intimate friend of Chateaubriand—the Commissary-General of Napoleon at the Passage of the St. Bernard, the Camp of Boulogne, and on the decisive field of Waterloo—and the host of Wellington at Paris!

By a special contract with Charles IV. of Spain, M. Ouvrard became the partner of his Majesty in the exclusive commerce of the Spanish possessions in the New World during the war with Great Britain. It was in reference to this contract, and while crumpling the document in his hand, that Napoleon observed to M. Ouvrard, in presence of the Council of Ministers, "You have lowered Royalty to the level of Commerce." Whereupon M. Ouvrard, to the surprise of all present, replied, in a firm but respectful tone, "Sire, Commerce is the life-blood of States; Sovereigns cannot do without Commerce, but it can very well do without Sovereigns."

We must refer such of our readers as may feel curious to know more of the subject of this sketch to M. Ouvrard's *Memoires*, in three volumes, published in 1826; or to the French work, entitled "Biographie des Contemporains."

Although M. Ouvrard has nearly attained the advanced age of 76, and has survived nearly all his illustrious contemporaries, he is still blessed with the enjoyment of perfect health, and exhibits no symptom of mental or bodily infirmity.

What a striking evidence have we here of the moderation with which he used—without abusing—the bounties of Providence and luxuries of affluence; of the philosophical equanimity of his mind, and of the iron frame in which it has been cast.

By his elegance of manner, dignified serenity of countenance, and that gracefulness peculiar to advanced years which lends to age an ineffable charm, M. Ouvrard forcibly recalls to our mind that race of *Grands Seigneurs* which is fast hastening to extinction.

Naturally indulgent, kind-hearted, condescending, and, like all thorough men of the world, inclined to treat with lenity the inexperience and errors of his fellows, and especially of his juniors, his society is peculiarly attractive to youth. In him the vicissitudes and turmoil of three-score years of active life have neither withered the vernal freshness of his mind, nor impaired the powers of a wonderfully retentive memory. His conversation, totally devoid of affectation, but replete with information, is as lively as it is instructive. In listening to him, one does not know whether most to admire the depth and correctness of his views, founded on a vast experience of men and things, or the amiable and endearing qualities—the sparkling wit which, from time to time, reveal themselves.

The Theophrastus of France has drawn his portrait to the life in the following passage:—"Un vieillard qui a beaucoup d'esprit, qui a vécu à la cour, et qui a un grand sens et une mémoire fidèle, est un trésor inestimable: il est plein de faits et de maximes; l'on y trouve l'histoire du siècle, revêtue de circonstances très curieuses, et qui ne se lisent nulle part; l'on y apprend des règles pour la conduite et pour les moeurs, qui sont toujours sûres, parce qu'elles sont fondées sur l'expérience."—*Les Caractères de La Bruyère*, Chap. XI.

Since his arrival in London, M. Ouvrard has, we understand, partaken of the hospitality of the Duke of Wellington, the French Ambassador, Lord Ashburton, Lord Lonsdale, and other personages of distinction.

D. F. C.

* See Thiers' "Consulate and Empire," Vol. V., pp. 91, 92, et seq.: Colburn's authorised edition: "Memoires de Bonaparte," &c.

† See Capefigue's "Histoire de la Restauration," Chap. XX; and Chateaubriand's "Congrès de Verone."

‡ See Louis Blanc's "Histoire de Dix Ans, Vol. III., p. 589.



M. PHILLIPE DUPIN.



M. OUVRARD.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MARCH.

HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS FOR MANUFACTURES.

That the home market is more to the manufacturer than all the foreign markets into which he makes his way, we quite believe; but the error is to suppose, that the only buyer in this market is the agriculturist. Consider what the articles are which the manufacturer produces. He gives us cotton-piece goods for our shirts and our sheeting, for the gowns of our wives and daughters; he gives us broad cloths and narrow, and woollen fabrics of other sorts for our coats, trousers, waistcoats, blankets, and such like; he supplies us with stockings, shoes, hats, cravats. Every article that is used in the furnishing of our houses—our window-curtains, bed-curtains, carpets, chair-covers, are the produce of his loom. Now, who are they that consume these different articles chiefly? Does the country gentleman, with his rental of five thousand a-year, expend half as much upon the clothing of his own person as a spruce clerk in the Admiralty, or a shopman in Howell and James's? And when you look to the farmer, what is his every-day costume? A shooting-jacket, which lasts him, on an average, five years—a pair of corduroy breeches—leather gaiters and high-lows—to work his way through which will take him three years at the least. It is only on market-days and Sunday that he arranges himself in his green coat and yellow; and these are carefully pulled off and folded and laid away again as soon as the occasion ceases. Nor is the case different if we compare the style of dress that prevails among the operatives, and that which suits the tastes and purses of the agricultural labourers. We venture to say, that more money is spent upon wearing apparel in any one thriving street in Manchester, than in half the purely agricultural villages of Lancashire put together. And as to the sums expended in furniture, compare the parlours and bed-rooms of our shop-keepers and dealers with those of the tenant-farmers in any county of England, and you will find that it is the former class which goes most frequently, and to the largest amount, into the market by tenfold. We repeat, then, that though the home market be unquestionably more to the manufacturer than all the foreign markets into which he now makes his way, it is a fallacy to contend that, therefore, the agriculturist must be his best customer. The fact is, that each particular manufacturer, with his operatives, and the tradesmen who purchase his goods, and the shop-boys who sell them, is the best customer to another manufacturer, who fabricates goods of a different description; and that merchants, lawyers, medical men, clerks—the vast number of persons, in short, who have no connexion with the soil whatever—do more, or, at least, as much, for the whole of the manufacturing classes, as all the landlords, tenants, and peasants in the kingdom.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE SHANNON.

The spacious Shannon spreading like a sea.—*Faerie Queen, Canto XI.*

Yes! "spreading like a sea." So spake Edmund Spenser. We love the mightiest of British rivers for his sake. Who, indeed, that has wandered among its beautiful and winding lakes, its purple mountains, its banks and slopes of richest green, its numerous and storied isles, that has mused on its magnificent rapids, that has rambled among its ivy-mantled ruins, its dismantled castles, its wild dells and glens, its rocky headlands and promontories, but must feel delight at that "other brother" of Milton and Shakespeare thus, in one line, stamping with immortality our glorious tributary to the Atlantic. We love the Shannon for dear Una's sake, that child of light! when we remember that the poet has placed her fabled residence overhanging the most magnificent and beautiful pieces of scenery among its upper lakes! Distinction meet, indeed, for its poetic grandeur, and investing its fairy legends and lovely waters with such a crowd of gentle and hallowed associations of the Faerie Queen, that "divine allegory," that we should not willingly exchange our river of "quiet depths and dark mementos" for any the most crowded stream in the three kingdoms. The sweetest lessons of Christianity abound with beautiful emblems and images. We know of none more elevating or exquisite than the story of the gentle Una. Yes!—

Cliffs, fountains, rivers, seasons, times,
Let all remind the soul of heaven;
Our slack devotion needs them all.

We believe thee, divine Wordsworth; and, while we can associate, though ever so remotely, the names of Spenser and Una with our chiefest of rivers, and ponder on the sublime mystery of the "Red Cross Knight," we envy not the noisy polemics of the world, their highest achievements.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

MR. DISRAELI, M.P.

What if Mr. Disraeli be a man of strong personal feelings, who is determined to have Sir Robert Peel's pound of flesh at any cost? Still his is a clever, plausible, subtle, and brilliant mind; his hand has been against every man—and in the end, every man's hand will be against him; he is a genuine Arab, lithe and supple, rather than strong or weighty; whom nobody can overtake, and who, beaten often, harasses for ever; his temper and his mind are hardly European; he fancies like a Red Indian, and, like him too, is implacable in his resentments; he has great conceptions, but they are devious; he is dark as jet, but jet is not more brilliant. He will make a sensation as long as he lives, and may even evade oblivion for twenty or thirty years after he has been gathered to the Patriarchs. Now is he a Young England man? We can only say that, whatever may be the faults of Mr. Disraeli, and whatever the preference felt by Young England for some of its other champions, there is not a man living who has done more for them or their principles than Mr. Disraeli. His beautiful and brilliant books, full of true wit, and not devoid of true sentiment, have diffused the feelings of that party and elevated their position; while his able suggestions, and the very denunciations which he has had the ingenuity to invent and affix, have given to his friends a local habitation and a name among the national parties of the land.—*Dolman's Magazine.*

PROSPECTS OF AUSTRALIA.

Australia will yet be a powerful and independent country; the future mistress of the Empire, in fact, or the rival of England, in the East. There will spring up here a new empire, which will change the commerce of the world, and force it into new channels. Australia produces wool, and New Zealand flax; and, as coal is found in great abundance over the whole face of the Australian Continent, there will soon be manufacturers for converting the grand staples of the two colonies into woollen cloths and coarse linens. The advantages Australia possesses as the seat of manufactures, are evident. Notwithstanding the scarcity of labour now, from the cheapness of provision, the price of labour must fall. In the year 1812, the average price of beef in the Australian cities ranged from 2s. 6d. to 4s. a pound; mutton, 2s. to 3s. (always making allowance, of course, for the usual advance towards shearing time, which, however, is followed by a great decline after the fleece is taken off); the price of flour has ranged from 14s. to 24s. per 100 lbs. Australia, being in almost close proximity to British India, China, and the Spice Islands, where a great demand exists for linens, and a more moderate demand for woollens, the Australian manufacturer, having neither freight to nor from England, nor any charge whatsoever, could, in a very few years, silence all competition. Nothing, perhaps, could be a better delineation of the peculiar characteristics of the countries of England and India, and their several inhabitants, than the plain fact that raw produce is transported from India to England, and re-imported in a manufactured state; and what an extraordinary advantage will the Australian manufacturer have, if only for situation! but all the necessities of life must be cheap in Australia upon an average of years. Emigration will send out labour, if capitalists once emigrate. There is now a great population in the colonies known collectively as Australia, and it will increase twice as fast as in England, as the Australians are precocious both in their mental and physical powers, and, from this cause, marry at a very early age, and seldom die before forty. Whether they will be long or short lived, cannot, at the present moment, be clearly ascertained; but, if a guess might be hazarded, from forty-five to fifty would be the extent of the lifetime of an Australian. Old men of seventy or eighty will, perhaps, scarcely ever be seen. Death at the age of puberty is a rare circumstance with such as are inured to the climate. Strangers often fall victims to dysentery; Australians never. It is not, either, possible to hazard an opinion as to the mental capacities of the Anglo-Australians. Whether they will degenerate, in this respect, from their progenitors of the North, or excel them, is uncertain. This, however, is positive—that, even now, there are men of no mean abilities in the professions who are sons of Australia.—*Simmonds's Colonial Magazine.*

ANGLING IN THE THAMES.

Howel, in describing the attractions of the city, says:—"When the idler was tired of bowls, he had nothing to do but to step down to Queenhithe or the Temple," and have an afternoon of such recreation as now alone can be found some little distance from London. "Go to the river," he continues, "what a pleasure it is to go there in the summer time, in boat or barge, or to go floundering among the fishermen." In the regulations too of the "committee of free fishermen," recorded in Stowe's interesting work on London, may be found most severe and stringent laws against eel-spears, and angle-rods with more than two hooks; and there is a provision that fishermen were not to come nearer London than the Old Swan on the north bank of the river, and St. Mary Overies on the south. An especial enactment provides that it is unlawful to "bend over any net, during the time of flood, whereby both salmon and other kinds of fish may be prevented swimming upwards." Alas for the cockneys! that king of fresh-water fish, the salmon, has taken his departure, being no longer able to live in the troubled mire of that river, described by Drayton as renowned for "ships and swans—Queen Thames."—*Sporting Review.*

THE PAINTER'S MODEL.

Nearly in the centre of the wide room, wondrously irradiated by the golden light that flooded in through its single high-placed window, wondrously contrasted with the dead white casts of many a group of ancient sculpture that lifted themselves on either side, appeared to hover a being, such as young goddesses must have been, if ever young goddesses were, who, with bared arms and bosom, an uplifted antique ewer in one hand, and in the other a broad and shallow goblet, seemed on the point of pouring out to a grey-haired man, who sat with rapt countenance looking up to her, the drink of the immortals. Had the stranger been a Greek of the olden time, he would have believed that he saw Hebe, sent down with the cup of eternal youth to some favourite of the gods; being a Venetian of the eighteenth century, he knew that he had before him nothing more than a young girl serving as a model to a painter. But how beautiful was that young girl! How faultless the outline of that classical head, of that low, antique brow, that sculptural profile, that undulating and symmetrical form, so perfect, so harmonious, so flowing, from the small and rounded neck down to the finely moulded ankle, and the firm, elastic foot, which her scanty satinesque drapery, looped up to the knee, suffered to appear! Motionless as if of marble she stood; but this immobility was the only attribute of the lifeless one that she possessed; the warm blood coursed beneath that pure, transparent skin; the dark eye of Italy flashed beneath that chiselled brow; dewy breath came and went softly between those half-opened lips. You were not reminded of the statue of Hebe, but of the living goddess of youth herself.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

GENERAL SIR EVAN LLOYD, K.C.H.

This gallant officer, whose death takes still another name from the roll of our military commanders, entered the army in 1780, as Cornet of the 17th Dragoons; and, after passing through the intermediate grades, attained the rank of General in 1841. He had previously, in 1836, been nominated to the Colonelcy of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Sir Evan was the eldest son of the late Evan Lloyd, Esq., of Cefndyrrys, and inherited, at his father's decease, that beautiful estate on the Wye, which he subsequently sold to his uncle, David Thomas, Esq., and which is now known as Welford House. The family whence he sprang was a branch of the House of Lloyd, of Abernethy, in Brecon, and derived from Thomas Lloyd ap Meredith, a descendant of the Fourth Royal Tribe of Wales, who, becoming a zealous partisan of Henry VII., was appointed, after the Battle of Bosworth, Lieutenant of the county of Brecon.

At the time of his death which occurred last week at Ferney Hall, his seat near Ludlow, Sir Evan Lloyd was in his 78th year. He married twice; his first wife was Maria, daughter of Benjamin Burton, Esq., of Burton Hall, and relict of Michael Cox, Esq., of Castletown, but by her he had no issue; and his second (whom he married in 1814) Alicia, Dowager Lady Trimbleston, daughter of Lieutenant-General Eustace. By her he has left one son, Evan Herbert, and two daughters, Alicia Mary, wife of William Oakley, Esq., of Oakley, in Shropshire, and Louisa Anne, wife of Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, Bart.

THE HON. COL. FULKE GREVILLE HOWARD.

The Hon. Col. Howard, of Castle Rising, in Norfolk, who died recently, was second son of Clotworthy Upton, first Lord Templeton, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Shuckburgh Boughton, Esq., of Poston Court, Herefordshire.

The surname of Howard he assumed on his marriage, in 1807, with Mary, only daughter and heiress of Richard Howard, Esq., of Castle Rising, which lady became, eventually, representative and inheritor of the extensive estates of his great grandfather, Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. Colonel Howard was born 3rd April, 1773. He has left no child. The branch of the illustrious house of Howard, from which the Castle Rising family came, derived from Lord Thomas Howard, a distinguished naval officer of the reign of Elizabeth, who was only son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, by Margaret, his second wife, only daughter and heiress of Thomas, Lord Audley, of Walden, K.G.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

We propose this week to pursue our continuation of the history of John Bull and his brother Jonathan. We must give a little further insight into Jonathan's character and doings, which will be found to throw much light on his present attitude towards his big brother John.

How Jonathan behaved himself on the family estates over the water, and what he came to by degrees.

You will very likely be curious to know how it was that Jonathan who came of the same blood as John, had sucked the same milk, gone to the same school, and, for a long time, robbed the same orchards, had become, nevertheless, such a different sort of gentleman. It would take up too much time here to tell the whole story of Jonathan's doings, since he first established himself on the Oversea Bull Estates. We need only say that, after a great many disturbances, which lasted for several years, during which all sorts of threatening letters passed between the brothers, and their tenants came to loggerheads more than once or twice either, a sort of compromise had been patched up, by which John, for the sake of a quiet life, gave up to Jonathan more than one half of the overseas property, telling him to manage it in his own way, and be hanged to him.

John had been rather hard upon the lad, it can't be denied. He had strong notions of the prerogatives of an elder brother; and, now and then, forgot that Jonathan was no longer the little dirty-faced boy, who was paddling about in pinafores when John had attained to tailed coats. Accordingly, when he visited his foreign estates, he would carry things with a high hand; and made no bones of ordering Jonathan's people about, as if they were his own footmen—swearing and shaking his stick at Jonathan, if he made any remarks about it. So Jonathan, who was a lad of spirit, kicked at this; and the end of it all was, that, after the disturbances we have hinted at, John was not sorry to wash his hands of great parts of the property, which cost him more in law expenses, and watchers, and bailiffs, and gentry of that kind, than the rental of it was worth.

Jonathan managed his part of the estate in what John called a low-lived levelling way. No tight-handed stewards for Jonathan. The first thing he did when John and he fairly split, was to kick John's deputy off the estate, and to stick up staring placards, with "Liberty and Equality" in big letters on them, upon every tree on the property. Then he called the tenants together, and says to them, "My lads, I'm for every man being his own master: still, we must have a sort of book-keeper and bailiff for the estate, or I shan't know how I stand at all. So, if you'll look about, and choose the dearest fellow among you to do the book work, say for four years, you can get rid of him at the end of the time, and then choose another; and so, in the end, you may each be master in his turn. At the same time, the fellow you choose must not be giving himself any airs, or dressing himself up in fine clothes, and sticking all manner of letters to his name on his cards, like John's feather-headed puppies of stewards. No. It shall still be plain Tom, and Dick, and Harry, with him and his fellow servants. D'ye hear, lads? "Liberty and Equality" for ever. "Huzza!" And you may believe the tenants shouted loud enough. Now Jonathan, besides the tenants who came over from John's home estate and their families, had a number of black fellows on the estate, whom John had bought and paid for, and settled there as slaves to do the work, for food, clothing, and houses rent-free. These poor fellows, when they heard Jonathan's fine phrases about "liberty and equality," immediately began throwing up their greasy caps, and hugging and kissing the white tenants. "Holloa!" says Jonathan, "what's this, you black rascals? I'll teach you to be putting yourselves on a level with your betters, you flat-nosed, woolly-headed, cucumber-shinned beasts of burden, you!" and with that he dashes amongst the poor fellows, who stopped short in their kissing and hugging, and lays about him with the heavy-thonged whip he held in his hand, calling on all the tenants to follow his example, till the poor devils danced and howled again. So that was the first sample Jonathan gave of his notions of "liberty and equality." And, by-and-by (although, if you travelled all Jonathan's estate over, you would hardly get a civil answer to a civil question, so afraid were the tenants of not being as easy as they were free), you would see one of the fellows sticking over his door, *The Hon. Eli Sludge, Grocer*; another, *Colonel Fish, Dealer in Marine Stores*; a third, *Judge Tarbox*;—*Shoes and Boots Neatly Repaired*. In fact, there was hardly one of Jonathan's tenants but got a handle to his name of one kind or another, and was wondrously offended if you didn't take hold of it when you addressed him.

Jonathan, though keen-eyed enough in most matters, didn't see the absurdity of all this. He would walk about, squirting his tobacco-juice all over the floor (for he had taken to chewing and drinking spirits in a style that almost broke John's heart), and looking round in a conceited way, "Ah!" he would cry, "we're all equal, I guess—we are; not like the tenants that concerned noodle, John, with their titles and their liveries!" And all this while it was a major who sold him his pigtail over the counter, and a black with a gold band round his hat, who mixed his "gin sling" for him every morning.

However, Jonathan went on about this "liberty and equality" until the tenants began to think that Jack must be as good as his master. When called upon for rent, they would tell Jonathan to his face "They'd see him darned before they'd pay him a penny;" and once or twice they roasted the sheriff's officers, when Jonathan tried to take the law of them. This was their notion of "liberty and equality." And if any honest fellow than the rest ventured to hint that if all men were free and equal, the blacks weren't quite fairly treated, they would burn his house about his ears, and stone him and his family off the estate. With all this racketty work, no wonder that Jonathan began to find himself out at elbows. He wasn't liked in the neighbourhood, and couldn't get credit for a pound of tobacco, or a hoghead of gin, or a coat, if he went on his knees for it. So as tobacco, gin, and coats were things he had no notion of doing without, and as he couldn't get a rap of rent out of the tenants, he takes at last to borrowing money, on his own acceptances. If or this he had to pay a tremendous discount; but when his friends

pointed out that he never would find it answer to give back 60 per cent in the way of interest for every £100 he raised on these bills, Jonathan would wink and clap his finger to his nose, and would give some sly answer such as—"Guess I know my own business best;" or, "teach your grandmother to suck eggs;" or some low phrase of the kind, of which he had a great profusion always ready. And sure enough Jonathan knew what he was about better than his friends imagined. He paid the interest the first year all square and regular, and after that all who had money to lend, were knocking at his hall door all day long, begging him to give them his acceptance on the same terms. In this way he raised all the money he wanted, and merry times he had of it, I can assure you.—

How he paid his debts remains to be seen.

MUSIC.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

This national institution, which was established in 1776 by the Earl of Sandwich, has done much in the conservation of works of art in this country. But for this Society the traditional mode of executing Handel's sublime compositions would not have been handed down, and some of the finest and most solid productions of the classical masters have been rescued from oblivion by the taste and judgment of the Royal and Noble Directors composing the Council of Management. Their names for this season are the King of Hanover, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Cawdor, and the Earl of Westmoreland, now our Ambassador at Berlin. To the last mentioned nobleman the Society is deeply indebted; through his introduction Sir H. R. Bishop has been placed in the position of Conductor for the series. Lord Westmoreland's absence would be irreparable, if fortunately we had not the advantage of having a Royal Prince in the direction, whose tact and learning have been exhibited in a remarkable degree since his accession. Prince Albert is a composer whose inspirations professors of distinction would be very glad to have the glory of, and his Royal Highness is also a practical musician.

For the interests of art, nothing can be more fortunate than the enthusiasm felt by our most gracious Queen and her illustrious Consort for the science of "sweet sounds." Her Majesty has a keen relish for the Italian school; Prince Albert's bias is for the classical models of his own country, but his Royal Highness is no bigot. Hence it is that the programmes of the performances at the Palace Concerts will be found to contain such intellectual and agreeable variety; and hence it is that the "Prince's Night," at the Ancients—that is, when his Royal Highness is Director—has acquired such fame. Prince Albert, indeed, has infused a new life into the Management, and his brother Directors have been warmed into active exertion by such an example.

The opening scheme, under the direction of the accomplished Earl of Cawdor, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday night, contained seven novelties out of twenty pieces. The room was very well attended. We noted the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Cawdor, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and the Ladies Primrose, the Earl of Devon, Lord Emlin and the Ladies Emlin, the Bishop of London, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. G. E. Anson, Miss Burdett Coutts, Sir John and Lady Campbell, Sir W. Curtis, &c.

Although the main principle of the institution is the conservation of ancient music, works of living composers, that have been written twenty years, are admitted in the programmes. Thus, Mr. Horsley's beautiful gle to Ben Jonson's words "See the chariot at hand," was in the last part, while the lovely "Smile now again," by H. Lawes, of Salisbury, bearing the date of 1630, was also performed—the past and the present being judiciously contrasted. Lawes's gle was done for the first time at these concerts; the other novelties were Hasse's "Te Deum," a tenor air, "Figli addio," well sung by Allen, out of the opera of "Carattaco," composed by J. C. Bach, the eleventh son of J. Sebastian Bach; the Abbe Vogler's Graduale, "De profundis;" F. Bianchi's Scena from "Ines de Castro," splendidly sung by Madame Caradori Allan; Steffani's duet, "M'ingannasti fanciullo," sung by Miss Dolby and F. Lablache in charming style; and Buononcini's duet "Sospira pena," allotted to Madame Caradori and Miss Dolby. There were also gleannings from Gluck's "Orfeo," admirably interpreted by Mr. Allen, Purcell's "King Arthur," Mozart's First Mass, Handel's "Messiah," Graun's Mass in E flat, Clari, Righieri, Sacchini, &c. Martini's well-known overture to "Henri Quatre," omitting the concluding rondo, was executed by the band; but the second movement, containing the elegant melody "La charmante Gabrielle," was taken too slow. Vogler's "Graduale" was incomprehensible; it was confused and monotonous. The "Te Deum" is a fine work; the undercurrent of accompaniment is well worked out. The choral effects from "Orfeo" created the greatest sensation of the selection. In descriptive writing Gluck is without a rival. What a treat it would be, if a spirited manager could be found to revive some of his dramatic works.

The principal vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Sunderland; Signor F. Lablache, Mr. Allen, Mr. Machin, and Mr. Hawkins. Mrs. Sunderland made a very successful debut at these concerts. She has a soprano of great compass and beautiful quality, but is deficient in refinement and sensibility. She has acquired provincial habits which a few lessons from a good master would soon shake off. Sir H. R. Bishop was the conductor, and Mr. Lucas the organist. The ridiculous title of "Leader" has been very properly abolished, and Mr. T. Cooke is designated the "first violin," and Mr. Biagrove being the soloist.

A great change has taken place in the disposition of the orchestra. The chorus singers are now placed at the back; the principal vocalists sitting in the front, with the Conductor, behind whom are the leading basses of the band. The organist now faces the Conductor. This innovation has been accomplished solely through the nomination of Costa as the Philharmonic Conductor. It was a revolution long required; but we propose to enter upon this important question of the science of acoustics in another article. We congratulate, however, the Directors of the Ancient Concerts on their liberal spirit in adopting Costa's views, as, without their sanction, the Hanover-square orchestra could not have been altered for Philharmonic purposes. The "Ancients" gain greatly, for the chorus singers, being placed in the rear of the instrumentalists, no longer shock the ears by their inordinate shouting.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

This noble institution commences another campaign on Monday next. This day (Saturday) is the first rehearsal, and on Thursday was given what is called the "Trial of new compositions." Having been included in the invitations sent by the directors to the leading professors and amateurs, we are enabled to supply a report of one of the most interesting musical reunions it was ever our good fortune to attend. Such an animated scene has been rarely witnessed in any country. Scarcely a musical celebrity, native or foreign, now in the capital, was absent, beginning with the heads of the profession, such as Sir H. R. Bishop, Sir George Smart, François Cramer, the veteran Horsley, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Novello, Mr. Sale, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Goss, Mr. Turle, Mr. Macfarren, &c.

The orchestra had a splendid appearance. It was filled with the leading instrumentalists of the day, flanked by a great body of chorus singers. The trial was for Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" No. 2, in D, Op. 123, performed for the first time in this country in its entire shape, although, much to the honour of the Choral Harmonists, a body of City amateurs, they introduced a greater portion of this grand work in their programme in 1843. This Mass has undergone, in England, much the same kind of judgment as the C Minor Symphony did at first, and as the No. 9 Choral Symphony did, until the mists of prejudice were dispelled by its effective interpretation. Like the posthumous Quartetts of the immortal composer, the Mass has been called "crude, wild, and discordant;" and this impression was only removed by the reports published of its performance at the Bonn Festival, in August last. We had the honour to contribute our humble aid in this good cause, and our notices of its marvellous reception were duly recorded in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The thanks of every amateur ought to be awarded to the present Philharmonic Directors for their spirit in including this "Missa" in their programme, and also to Mr. Costa for the wonderful skill he has displayed in conducting it. Our readers are of course aware, for many reasons, of the nomination of this eminent musician to the post of Conductor for the entire series of Philharmonic Concerts. It was on Thursday, therefore, that he first presented himself in that capacity, and we scarcely dare trust ourselves in the description of his reception by the band and company.

We have been witness to many exhibitions of enthusiasm in various parts of the world, but for spontaneous feeling and lengthened applause, Costa's entrance into the orchestra is without a parallel. The instrumentalists and singers rose en masse, and cheered for several minutes, renewing the signs of approbation in every possible form. Costa's popularity amongst our musicians was always regarded as great, but no one could have entertained a notion that it was so universal, and so deeply rooted. This homage to genius reflects the highest credit on our artists; it is honourable to them that they cherish no morbid jealousies, and that they are absorbed in the love of art. Costa was quite overcome by this demonstration of respect, and it was some time before he could command himself to commence the rehearsal. The mass was then gone through, the principal vocalists being Miss Sabilla Novello, the Misses Williams, Miss Steele, Mr. Lockey, Signor R. Costa (brother of the Conductor), Signor F. Lablache, and Mr. A. Novello. Except in the "Benedictus," the parts were doubled in the quartetts. Biagrove played the violin obligato in the "Benedictus." This is not, of course, the time to speak of the execution, as it was executed at sight; but, in justice to our native artists, vocal and instrumental, we must state that no assemblage of talent, in any part of the world, could have done so well at a first trial. As for the work itself, it is sublime: the more we hear it, the more we are profoundly convinced of the genius of the "Monarch of Modern Musicians." The rehearsal lasted about two hours and a quarter, although the difficulties of the Mass are tremendous. Here, again, we do but express the opinion, given on all sides, that no other Conductor in the world could have accomplished such a feat. He was again loudly cheered at the close of his labours. We remarked that there was a great difference in the placing of the performers from the previous evening (the Ancient Concert). All the basses, except the leading violoncello (Lindley) and double bass (Howell), were placed behind the first and second violins, and the Conductor faced his troops, instead of fronting the audience. The result was, that the subject came out magnificently from the stringed instruments.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTETT SOCIETY.

The second season of this admirable society commenced on Monday night, in Harley-street. The programme consisted of No. 1, Op. 18, in F major; No. 9, Op. 59, in C major; and No. 15, Op. 127, in E flat major. Nos. 1 and 15 were played by Sivioli (first violin), Sainton (second violin), Hill (tenor), and Rousset (violinello). In No. 9 Sainton had the first violin, and Sivioli played the second. The enthusiasm created by the fine playing of these artists was unprecedented. It was admitted on all hands that never before had such perfection in quartet playing been attained. Amongst the professors in the room we noticed Sir G. Smart, Mr. Costa, Mr. Neate, Mr. Moscheles, Mr. Lindley, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Macfarren, Mr. Ella (Director of the Musical Union), Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Guynemer, Mr. C. Salaman, Mr. T. Cooke, Mr. Jules Gilmes, Mr. Gresham, M. Begrez, M. Goffne, &c.

Amongst the Amateurs were the Earl of Falmouth, the noble President of the Society; Sir W. Curtis, the Treasurer; Sir W. Newton, Sir G. Wilson, Mr. Henry Robertson, Mr. Alsager (the founder of the Society), Messrs. Appleby, Bonassit, Klingemann, and Street, Members of the Council; Mr. Henry Selous, Mr. Chorley, Mr. Oxenford, Mr. Beale, Mr. Grunelstein, &c.

Messrs. Cocks and Co. have published an interesting account of this valuable Society, accompanied by the five programmes of last season, with notes, musical and poetical, by Mr. Hill, the tenor player. More than twenty London professors of eminence are subscribers, and the formation of the Society has led to the preparation of a complete edition of Beethoven's Quartets, edited by M. Rousset, the eminent composer and violinello player.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Beuler, the comic singer, gave his Annual Concert on Monday night at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, which was well attended. He gave some of his singular ditties with great effect.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Spore had his Annual Concert at Crosby Hall, and was well supported by his friends. He was assisted by Willy, violin; G. Cooke, oboe; F. Chatterton, harp; and Sedgewick, concertina; and, as vocalists, the Misses Cubitt, Binckes, Mrs. A. Newton, Mr. Ransford, Mr. Edney, Mr. Crouch, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. J. Parry. Miss Julia Warman made her first appearance as a pianiste, and was well received. The concert gave great satisfaction.

On the same night, in the Throne Room, Mr. Roe, the lecturer on music, and Mr. Hatton, the composer and vocalist, gave a new entertainment, entitled "Songs, with Notes, Poetical and Musical." Mr. Hatton displayed his powers as a pianist, and sang some of "Czapek's popular songs;" the said Czapek being, it is asserted, no less a personage than Mr. Hatton himself. This is a good joke as regards the critics, but is scarcely politic as regards the public, who may be disposed to mistrust such programmes.

Miss Mouney's Sixth Sacred Concert closed a series that has been remarkably well selected, and which has received due patronage at Crosby Hall.

The vocal concert, so much in vogue at the time of Billington and Bartleman, are about to be revived by Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Phillips.

Madame Albertazzi has returned to town after a brilliant career in Germany. Parish Alvares and Mr. Reeves, two harp players of note, as also M. Godefrid, are in London for the season.

The "Crusaders" fills Drury Lane Theatre every night. The "Crown Diamonds" for Anna Thillon, will be the first novelty after the run of Benedict's opera.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The great musical event in Paris, is the announcement that M. Duponchel is in the field against M. Leon Pillet, to obtain the "Académie Royale" when the lease of the latter expires in 1848. Morelli, the manager of the Milan Scala, has been formally dismissed.

THE DISTIN FAMILY have been performing with great success before the King of Hanover. JENNY LIND is so popular throughout Germany, that her portrait is painted in cigar-cases, snuff-boxes, &c.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"P. M. W."—Every player has his good and bad days. Occasions when he is more or less disposed to exert himself, and inequalities such as you allude to, are not uncommon, therefore, among the best players. In the notes appended to the fine collection of games played between Macdonnell and La Bourdonnais in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," we have many remarkable evidences of this. There is an instance, we remember, in their second match, where the Editor shows indisputably that Macdonnell had five or six obvious opportunities of winning a game off hand, yet overlooked them all, and finally lost it.

"J. L."—The problems shall be examined. Your solution of No. 108 is incorrect.

"J. H. P."—The King can never be taken. Red must replace his Bishop, which White will take, and then win the game in a few moves.

"***"—Thanks for the correction.

"Quiz."—As we before remarked, your solution of No. 108 is wrong. You appear to have forgotten that Black may play his K B P two squares. The attempt to solve No. 110, with which you have favoured us, is also a failure.

"B. M. P."—There is no question at all, but that it is perfectly optional for a player to let a Pawn pass, or take it in transitu, provided he has other moves. The point in dispute is whether, having no other move on the board but to take a Pawn while passing, he is not compelled to do that, even to his own prejudice.

"J. A. B."—It is of little moment whether you solve Problems from the diagram or on the Chess-board; only, in the latter case, you should not move the pieces.

"Spectator."—It would save us trouble, and our Correspondents from disappointment, if they would write more legibly. We have three or four letters this week, to which we can give no reply, as it is impossible to decipher the signatures.

"Omega."—Study the Elementary Lessons and Problems for Young Players, in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."

"H."—Paris.—A private communication was forwarded ten days back.

"H."—Liverpool.—The solution of Lolli's Problem shall be given next week, if you have transcribed the position of the pieces correctly.

"Cantab."—must have the goodness to apply to the Publisher, on the subject of his postscript.

"R. O. D. Y."—will find some specimens of Mr. Bolton's play, in the "Chess Magazine."

"G. H."—"W. F."—"S."—"M."—"I."—There is no error whatever in Mr. Bolton's Problem No. 111. It is one of the finest positions ever published. Pray read and apply the observations we last week addressed to "Juvenis," "Tam O'Shanter," and other Correspondents.

"God-Papa."—Paris.—We will read attentively at your variations.

We beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of several admirable Problems by M. Kling, and our old contributor, Mr. Mc G.—together with many beautiful specimens of Chess Play on the Continent.

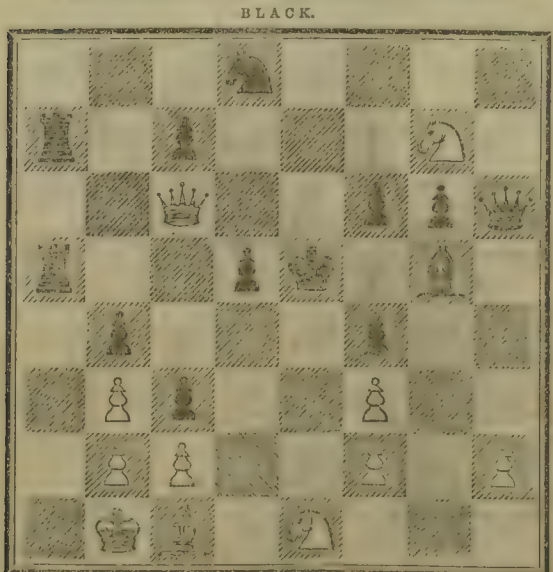
"Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game by Correspondence, may apply to J. D. Junr., 63, Scotland-road, Liverpool."

Solutions by "A Lady," Weston; "H. P.," "T. L.," "An Amateur," "J. G.," "H. A. D.," "B. B.," "J. A. B.," "R. O. D. Y.," and "H. C. M.," Nicodenus, are correct. Those by "Brighton," "A Young Player," and "A. Z.," Bungay, are all wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 112.

This clever position is by M. J. BREDE, of Altona.

White plays first and mates his opponent in five moves.



WHITE.

PROBLEM, No. 111.—At the request of many subscribers, we shall withhold the Solution of Mr. Bolton's beautiful position until the next number.

ERRATUM.—At the termination of Game the Eighth in our last number, instead of "Black mates in three moves," read "White mates in three moves."

MATCH AT CHESS
BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

GAME THE NINTH.			
WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	30. K B P two	K Kt P one
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	31. K B to B 2nd	K R P two
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	32. K Kt P two	P takes P
4. Q B P one	Q P one	33. P takes P	K to B 3rd
5. Q P one	Q to K 2nd	34. K Kt P one (ch)	K to his 2nd
6. Q B to K 3rd	K B to Q Kt 3rd	35. K R to K sq (ch)	K to Q 3rd
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	K Kt to B 3rd	36. Kt to K B 3rd	R to K B sq
8. Q Kt P two	Q B to K 3rd	37. K to Kt 3rd	B to Q Kt 6th
9. K B to Q Kt 5th	Castles on K side	38. Kt to Q 2nd	B to Q Kt 7th
10. Q Kt to B 4th	K Kt to his 5th	39. Kt to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
11. B takes B	Q R P takes B	40. R to K 4th	R to K B 4th
12. K B takes Q Kt	P takes B	41. Q R to his sq	K to Q 3rd
13. K Kt to Q 2nd	K P two	42. Kt to Q 5th	K R to his sq
14. Q R P two	P takes K P	43. K to K 2nd	K R to his 6th
15. P takes P	Q P one	44. Q R to Q sq	Q R takes Kt
16. Q to K 2nd	Q Kt P one	45. P takes K	R takes Q B P
17. Castles on K side	Q Kt P takes P	46. P to Q Kt 6th	K to Q Kt sq
18. K R P one	Kt to K R 3rd	47. R to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 7th
19. K B takes P	B takes Q P	48. K B P one	P takes P P
20. Q takes K P	Q takes Q	49. K Kt P one	K to Q 2nd
21. K Kt takes Q	Kt to B 2nd	50. K Kt P one	B to Q Kt 6th
22. K Kt to Q B 4th	K R to K sq	51. R takes Q R P	B to Q 4th (ch)
23. K Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Q 3rd	52. K to K 2nd	R to Q B 8th
24. K R to Q B sq	B to K 3rd	53. R to K Kt 2nd	B to K Kt sq
25. Q Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 5th	54. R to Q Kt 2nd	B to Q 4th
26. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	55. R to Q Kt 7th (ch)	K to R sq
27. Kt to Q 4th	Q R to his 3rd	56. Q R P one	R to K R 8th (ch)
28. Q R to his 3rd	K to B 2nd	57. K to Kt 3rd	R to K Kt 8th (ch)
29. K R to Q 3rd	K R to Q R sq	58. K to B 2nd	

And Black resigns.

* This is an effective and well-played move: it forces White to exchange pieces, and enables his opponent to develop his game, by throwing forward the K B P two squares.

† Had White attempted to drive the K Kt from the vicinity of his King, by moving K R P, his adversary, instead of retreating, might have played Q Kt to R 2nd.

‡ Black would have played ill, in now taking the Q R P.

§ Taking with the Q Kt would have been very bad play.

|| Casting, or indeed any other move than the present, must have given Black a great advantage of position.

¶ The object in advancing this Pawn was not simply to gain the Q R P; but, after taking the K P, which he conceived White must take with his Kt, to plant his Bishop at Q B 5th. Subsequent reflection, however, convinced him that, upon his taking the K's Pawn, White might safely retake with the Queen, and he, therefore, abandoned his original intention, and was satisfied to win the Q R Pawn.

** If he had played Q R P one, Black might have moved Q P one with great advantage.

†† He would have gained nothing, we believe, by attacking the Rook, because, in that case, Black might have played K R to Q sq first, and upon the Kt being removed, have taken the K Kt's Pawn with his Bishop.

‡‡ A very embarrassing move.

§§ Threatening Mate.

|| Well played.

¶¶ It was suggested afterwards by White, that his opponent would have done better to leave this Pawn, and play on his own Q R's P. We have not space for the many remarkable variations which were shown to result from this mode of play, but we shall look to see them elaborately analysed in the "Chess Player's Chronicle" next month.

GAME THE TENTH.			
WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	17. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q P one (dis. ch)
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	18. K to his Kt 3rd	Q B takes Kt
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	19. Kt takes B	Q R to K 7th
4. Q B P one	K Kt to B 3rd	20. B to Q 2nd	K R to Q 3rd
5. Q P one	Q P one	21. Q R to Q sq	K R to K Kt 3rd (ch)
6. K Kt to his 5th	Castles	22. K to R 3rd	K R to his 3d (ch)
7. K B P two	Q P one	23. Kt to K R 4th	B to K 2nd
8. P takes Q P	K Kt takes P	24. K Kt P one	Kt to Q 5th
9. B takes Kt	Q takes B	25. B to K B 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
10. Q to K B 3rd	K R to Q sq	26. K to his Kt 4th	B takes Kt
11. Q takes Q	R takes Q	27. P takes B	Q R to K 5th
12. K to his 2nd	Q B to K Kt 5th (ch)	28. K R to K B sq	K R to Kt 3d (ch)
13. K Kt to B 3rd	Q R to Q sq	29. K to B 5th	K R to K 6th
14. Q P one	P takes Q P	30. P to K R 5th	K R to Kt 7th
15. Q B P one	Q R to K sq (ch)	31. K R P two	Kt to Q B 4th
16. K to B 2nd	K R to Q 2nd	32. K R to K sq	K Kt P one (ch)

And then Black mates in two moves.

* This position of the "Glucoco Piano" is little known. It is briefly touched on in M. Heydebrandt's "Handbuch des Schachspiels," but the first player there moves his Q to K R 5th, whereupon Black replies with Q B to K B 4th, and the *début* is dismissed as favourable for the defence. On the first occasion when Mr. Horwitz played this opening, we were of opinion that his move of Q to K B 3rd was decidedly preferable to Q to K R 5th, but the counter move hit upon by his antagonist in the present game shows clearly, we think, that the opening in any case is disadvantageous to the first player.

† From this point we look upon the game as virtually lost to White.

‡ Probably his best move. Had he played Q Kt P two, Black might have taken it with his Kt, and upon the B P retaking, have moved K B to Q 5th, winning the exchange.

§ As good a move, perhaps, as he had on the board. By playing K's R to Q's sq, he would evidently have lost a piece.

|| Well conceived. Tempting Black to open the discovered check, which would cost him "the exchange."

¶ Interposing the Kt and then pushing the K B's P on the Rook afterwards would have been unwise, on account of B to Q's 3d, (ch) &c.

** Threatening, if White took the Q's P, to win a piece.

†† He might also have played K Kt's P one (ch), and after the exchange of Pawns, when the King was driven to his B's 6th, have taken K B's P with the Kt. The move in the text, however, appears as effectual as any.

‡‡ If B to K's 5th, Black rejoined with Kt to Q's 2d, &c.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat have been on the increase, and of fair average quality. To-day the show of samples was tolerably extensive. Fine parcels of white commanded a steady inquiry, at very full prices. In other kinds excepted little was done, at late rates. Foreign wheat—free as well as in bond—met a slow inquiry, yet we can notice no alteration in value. Good malting barley was in fair request, on much the same terms, but grinding and distilling sorts were very dull in sale. The demand for malt was inactive, yet superior qualities were quite as dear. The middling sorts hung on hand. The oat trade was steady, at full currencies, but beans, peas, and flour were very dull.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 7370; barley, 4390; oats, 5010. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, —. Foreign: wheat, 12,250; barley, 120; oats, 5150. Flour, 4800 sacks; malt, 7800 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s to 50s; ditto, white, 50s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 51s to 57s; ditto, white, 52s to 60s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s to 56s; brown ditto, 49s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 25s; potato ditto, 28s to 30s; Youghal and Cork, black, 23s to 24s; ditto, white, 25s to 27s; maize, new, 31s to 34s; ditto, old, 30s to 32s; grey peas, 32s to 34s; mangel, 33s to 35s; white, 34s to 40s; boilers, 41s to 45s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s to 58s; Suffolk, 39s to 41s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 39s, per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, —s to —s; Danzig, red, 52s to 60s; white, 54s to 60s. In Bond.—Lisbon, 20s to 28s; oats, brew, 21s to 25s; ditto, feed, 19s to 22s; beans, 42s to 48s; peas, 40s to 50s, per quarter. Flour, American, 30s to 32s; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Lined seeds very dull, and somewhat lower. In all other articles, next to nothing is doing.

Lisbon, English, sowing, 51s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 45s to 47s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 51s; Linseed, 35s to 38s per cwt. Corn.—Cordiller, 11s to 14s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 10s to 12s; white ditto 9s to 11s. Tares, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel. English Rape-seed, £24 to £26, per last of 10 quarters. Lined seeds, English, £10 0s to £10 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 0s to £9 5s per 1000. Rape-seed cakes, £5 15s to £6 0s per ton. Canary, 50s to 54s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, 45s to 50s; extra, 52s to 55s; white, 60s to 62s; 60s to 62s; extra, up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 45s; extra, 50s; white, 60s to 62s; extra 75s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolises, are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7d to 8½d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 10d; barley, 29s 3d; oats, 21s 10d; rye, 33s 6d; beans, 31s 10d; peas, 35s 6d.

The 25s 10d.—Wheat, 51s 10d; barley, 29s 3d; oats, 21s 10d; rye, 33s 6d; beans, 31s 10d; peas, 35s 6d.

Barley and Oats.—Wheat, 51s 10d; barley, 29s 3d; oats, 21s 10d; rye, 33s 6d; beans, 31s 10d; peas, 35s 6d.

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late advance in the currencies was hardly maintained. In calves a steady business was doing, at a further improvement in prices of quite 2s per 8lb, the prime quality producing 6s. The pork trade was firm, at previous figures. Milch cows very dull, at from £16 to £18 each.

For 8lb, to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 2d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; second quality ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime large sheep, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; large lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 0d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; lambs, 5s 8d to 7s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 62s; cows, 12s; sheep and lambs, 20s; calves, 13s; pigs, 22s. (Croydon and Lewisham (Friday).—We had a slow trade this morning, yet prices were supported.

For 8lb, by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 4s 10d to 5s 10d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Market opened heavily on Monday, but has since improved. Strengthened by the daily purchases of the Government broker, on behalf of the Savings Banks, and Reduction of the National Debt, another element of improvement was added on Tuesday, in the absence, for a period, of the eternal discussion on American affairs. Prices consequently advanced; and, on Wednesday, 96 for Money, was the closing price, although bargains were afterwards made at a reduction of nearly ½ per cent. The rise has been since, however, tolerably well supported; and Consols closed at 95½ for Money, and 96 for Account. Exchequer Bills have been, and continue flat, indicating a Money pressure: the closing quotation is 34 to 37. Bank Stock is very firm. The position of the Bank during the late pressure for money, with its power of discounting without opposition, being, comparatively, the only source which had capital to advance, affords a prospect of an increased dividend. Reduced closes at 96½ to 1; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 97½; and India Stock, 260 to 262. The Money Market continues tight, but demands lessen, from the decrease of trade in all its branches. Imports, exports, and manufactures, are all suspended until the tedious delay offered to the Tariff question ceases, by a decision favourable to the resumption of activity and enterprise in all branches of commerce.

The principal circumstances of any interest during the past week have been in connection with Spanish and Mexican Stock. The offer of the Spanish Government to capitalise the eleven coupons (ten of which are over due), at the varying rate of 28 to 30, about the market price of the bonds, is a proposal about as honest as "American repudiation." By ceasing to pay any dividends since 1840, the price of the stock is reduced to about 28 in the Spanish market, and from 25 to 26 here, and this act, so disgraceful in itself, is followed by one as disgraceful, viz., the offer to capitalize at the reduced rate their own want of faith has been the means of producing. But why are the Committee of Spanish Bondholders here so silent? The new Government of Mexico promise fairly, having already recognized all engagements of the former Government. Hopes are therefore entertained that when tranquillity is resumed, remittances will be made regularly. The price of the Stock has fluctuated during the week between 31 and 31½, at which it closes. Spanish Five per Cents, have ranged between 25½ and 25½, at which price they close. The Three per Cents have been done, and are about 35½. Portuguese is 56; Chilean, 99; Grenada, 21½; Venezuela, 43½; Dutch, 59; Four per Cent. Certificates, 99½.

Shares continue heavy, although prices have not materially receded. Brightons are improved, a large sale made recently having been well taken up by the market. Croydons have not made any decided advance upon the result of the meeting. The dividend is increased to 10s. per share. The market closed inactively, preparations being made for the half monthly account. The closing prices are:—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1½; Birmingham and Gloucester, New (issued at 7½ dis), 31; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 2 dis.; Bristol and Exeter, 83; Ditto, New, 10; Caledonian, 11½; Ditto, Half Shares, 2½; Cambridge and Oxford, 3½; Chester and Holyhead, 19½; Direct Manchester (Kastwick's), 3½; Direct Northern, 2; Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine, 1½; Eastern Counties, 21½; Ditto, New, 6 pm.; Ditto, Perpet., 5 per Cent., 4 pm.; Ditto, Ditto, 4 pm.; Ditto, York Extension, 1½; Edinburgh and Glasgow ½ Shares, 14½; Essex and Suffolk, 3½; Goole, Don., and Sheff., 3½ pm.; Grand Union (Nottingham and Lynn), 3½; Great Eastern and Western, 3½; Great Southern and Western, (Ireland), 3½; Do., Extension 17; Great North of England, New, 3½; Great Western, 14½; Ditto, Half Shares, —; Ditto, Quarter Shares, —; Ditto, Fifths, —; Hull and Selby, —; Ditto, Half Shares, —; Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, —; Irish North Midland, —; Lancaster and Carlisle, —; Ditto, New, 9½; Leicester and Bedford, 3 dis.; Leicester, Tamworth, &c., 1 dis.; Liverpool and Leeds Direct, 2½; Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle Junction, 3; London and Birmingham, 220; Ditto Thirlds, 50½; Ditto Quarters, 26½; London and Blackwall, 8; Ditto New, 4; London and Brighton, 63½; Ditto ditto, Fifths, —; London and Croydon, 21½; Ditto, Guaranteed Five per Cent., 9½; London, Hounslow, and Western, 1½; London and South Western, 76; London and York, 3½; London, Warwick, and Kidderminster, 1½; Lynn and Ely, 9; Manchester and Leeds, —; Do., Half Shares, —; Do., Fifths, 12; Do., Extension, 3½ pm.; Manchester and Birmingham, —; Do., Quarter Shares (B), 9½; Manchester and Southampton, 2½; Midland, 14½; Do., New, 30½; Do., Birmingham and Derby, 113; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, 43½;



MAGNIFICENT SILVER PLATE.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH WRITING "THE PENCIL LETTER" ON THE FIELD OF BLENHEIM.

THE MARLBOROUGH PLATE.

This magnificent group has lately been executed in silver, by Messrs. Garrards, of the Haymarket, for his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. The composition illustrates an incident related of the Noble Duke's illustrious ancestor, "the first Duke of Marlborough," the ablest general and most consummate statesman of his time. The hero is represented on horseback, on the battle-field of Blenheim, writing the celebrated letter in pencil to his wife, in which he related the issue of the action. He is attended by two running footmen, one of whom holds the reins of his horse, while the other displays a captured standard. This terminates the composition on one side; on the other is introduced a wounded officer reclining upon his dead horse.

In this group, the artist, Mr. Cotterill, has been especially successful in the horses, living and dead, both of which are fine specimens of equine beauty. The one on which the Duke is mounted, is of the Flemish breed, with a slight mixture of Andalusian blood: in action, it is perfect; and every articulation, tendon, nerve, and muscle is expressed with a masterly hand. The artist, too, has cleverly overcome the stiffness and formality of the costume of Queen Anne's time; and, notwithstanding its cumbrous finery, the "handsome Englishman" comes boldly out.

The composition is mounted upon a plinth of handsome design; and in its principal face are richly chased the Ducal Arms of Marlborough.

This splendid tribute to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, has been conceived in excellent taste; and the *artistes* to whom its execution has been intrusted, have acquitted themselves admirably.

The group, we understand, is intended to form part of a grand centre-piece; and has just been removed to Blenheim, where it will be a superb memorial of the brilliant services which gave rise to that stately palace-pile.

TROPHIES OF THE AFGHANISTAN WAR.

The three standards captured in Afghanistan by the 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, of which the lamented Sir Robert Sale was head Colonel, have just been conveyed from Walmer Barracks, and lodged in Chelsea Hospital, amidst the colours of all nations, some of which were taken at a comparatively early period of our history.

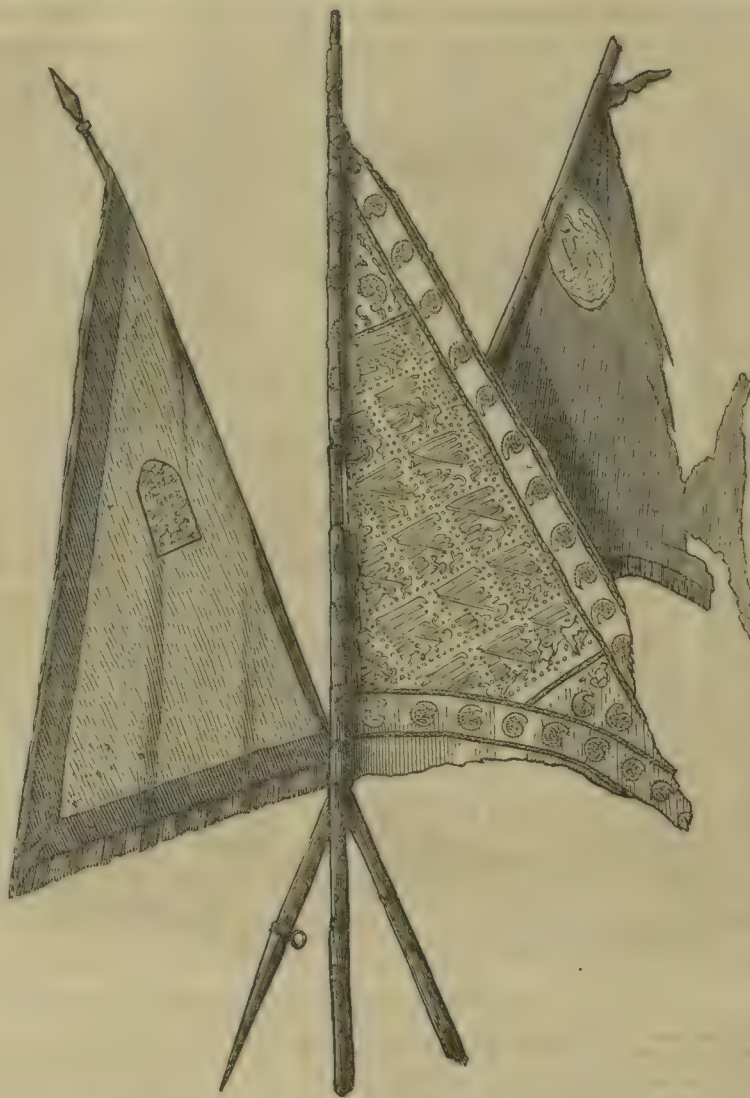
We have engraved these memorials of British valour. No. 1 is a Chief's Flag, taken at Jellalabad, by a sergeant of the 13th, who killed two men in the capture. He was observed by Sir Robert Sale, who, on the soldier presenting the standard, said, "My brave fellow, what can I do for you?" The man's reply was, "Sir, I have done nothing but a soldier's duty." The standards Nos. 2 and 3 were captured in the memorable fall of Ghuznee.

A correspondent of the *Times* speaks the feeling of a majority of the nation, in observing:—"The death of the illustrious Sir Robert Sale must be considered as a national calamity. It is to be hoped that Government will sanction the propriety of a testimonial to his memory, and that, in commemoration of the service which the gallant General has rendered to his country, a monument may be erected in Westminster Abbey. His widow, Lady Sale, is descended from a very ancient family—the Wynches—all of whom have served with distinction in the East India Company's service, as civilians and military men. The late Alexander Wynch was Governor of Madras. Few out of so numerous a family now survive. Lady Sale has two brothers, one in holy orders, the other is a distinguished officer in India. Her near relations are the present Sir William Twysden, Bart., Alexander John Wynch, late of the 7th or Royal Fusiliers, and another member of the family, a minister of the Church of England."

GRAND TOURNAMENT AT NAPLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

His Majesty the King of Naples held a Grand Tournament on the 15th ult., in a large open space before the Royal Palace, at Caserta. Many thousands had collected, at an early hour, to witness the chivalrous display: nearly every visitor then in Naples was there, as well as all the Nobles and persons of rank—in fact, the ground presented a most animated and exciting



FLAGS TAKEN IN THE LATE AFGHANISTAN WAR AND JUST PLACED IN CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

appearance. The lists were formed by painted panels enclosing an oblong square, at the end of which was a pavilion, flanked on either side by platforms for the accommodation of visitors. Halfway down the lists, galleries were erected opposite each other for the judges and bands, whilst the whole was portioned out, at intervals, with the standards of contending knights.

About two o'clock, a large platform on wheels, covered with crimson cloth, and drawn by six horses, entered the lists, attended by innumerable squires, pages, &c. This car was occupied by the ladies of the Court, all gaily costumed after the mode of the period when

Payre Caraces upon a stately stage
Was set, to see the fortune of that fray
And to be scene, as his most worthy wage
That could her purchase with his live's adventured gage.

After passing round the lists, the car drew up before the Pavilion where the ladies dismounted and took their seats. Shortly after, twenty-four knights, all clad in rich armour, attended by their men-at-arms, squires, pages, heralds, &c., entered the list. The glittering cavalcade paraded the field and saluted the ladies and judges of the Tournament. His Majesty, attended by three other knights similarly dressed, wore steel armour, with a robe of crimson velvet emblazoned with heraldic decorations. The other twenty knights were distinguished by their mountings of yellow, purple, blue, green, and white.

His Majesty's party first threw the Gauntlet, which was immediately accepted; when the tilting commenced. The lances were made to break on the slightest opposition; so that the Knights splintered their weapons without any effort. After various evolutions with spear and sword, the victory was declared in favour of the Crimson Knight.

A Black Knight now made his appearance, and riding up to one of the White Cavalier's standard, struck his shield. The Herald immediately proclaimed acceptance, and forth rode the contending parties. The hero of Ivanhoe displayed considerable skill and agility, and eventually received his reward—a victor's wreath.

The armour worn by the knights was nearly all from the King's armoury, some of it bearing evident signs of use—

Wherein old dints of deepe woundes did remaine.



GRAND TOURNAMENT AT CASERTA, NAPLES.



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "CATARINA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Nothing could be more complete than the getting up of the knights' costumes: their appearance and bearing at once carried one back to the age of Romance and Chivalry.

The day's sports were concluded by some cleverly-performed evolutions of cavalry officers, dressed as Cossacks, Arabs, &c., which seemed to give infinite satisfaction to the spectators.

The knights who took part in the tilting were of the Royal Family and a few of the highest Nobles. His Majesty looked exceedingly well, and considering his corpulency, rode with amazing agility and elegance.

Another Tournament, on a grander scale, is promised, if the Russian Court should visit Naples.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We annex one of the scenes from the new ballet—that in which *Catarina*, at the inn, by her graceful dancing, so fascinates the soldiers conducting her comrades, the brigands, that the battalion neglect their charge in their admiration of the syren. The main incidents of the ballet were detailed in our Journal of last week, page 162.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

On Saturday evening Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews made their first appearance at this theatre—the lady in a new vaudeville, and the gentleman in two old but favourite interludes. The novelty was an adaptation of a French comedietta, by Messrs. Scribe and Sauvage, called "L'Image," produced about twelve months ago at the Gymnase-Dramatique, the principal characters being written for Madame Doche, and brought out at the Princess' Theatre under the title of "A Speaking Likeness." The plot is exceedingly slight—of such tenuity, need, that it will scarcely bear description, and requires a consummate actress

to make it in any way capable of fixing the interest of an audience. A young painter who has deeply loved a lady supposed to be dead, meets with a peasant exactly resembling her, whose likeness he wishes to take. In the end, he finds that the peasant is his original love, and that he has all along been deceived and misinformed. Madame Vestris played most charmingly, and evinced rare powers of acting in her assumption of the two phases of the character. She was loudly called for at the end, and greeted with bouquets and enthusiastic cheering. We should, however, have preferred seeing her in some more important piece for her *entrée*. We select one of the most interesting situations in the drama.

On Monday another novelty was produced. "Mathews and Co." is a firm of a nature somewhat tangent on an Assurance Company—Mr. Mathews representing *Mathews*, and also *Co.* Mr. Mathews arrives at Cuckfield, in two post-chaises, to play for a benefit, and bounds into the coffee-room, with his usual agility. Here is part of the novelty of this little drama. Everybody had seen Mr. Mathews in a farce, but no one had seen him, as his proper self, in a coffee-room. We then find that Mr. Mathews is about to marry—stop! the circumstance of Mr. Mathews playing another Mr. Mathews besides himself dreadfully confuses us. Mr. Mathews is come to act, and to marry a daughter of Mr. Gulling, who naturally mistakes one Mr. Mathews for the other; at which the other is very indignant, at being considered himself, and repudiates the calumny in a very droll manner, at which the audience laughed heartily. Mr. Gagger, the Manager (capitally played by Mr. Compton), accuses Mr. Mathews of not being Mr. Mathews, and not honourably sticking by his engagement to be Mathews "for one night only." But the difficulty is easily and happily ended by Mr. Mathews appearing as *Captain Patter*, in a uniform, which strikes conviction into the hearts of *Gulling* and *Gagger*, who, of course, make every apology to Mr. Mathews for their ridiculous mistake.

It may be imagined that the plot is very simple, hanging on that slight incident, Mr. Mathews, who acted himself in several costumes with an agreeable rapidity. The piece is, we believe, an adaptation of a pleasant French absurdity, called "Ravel en Voyage," upon which the more muscular proportions of "Mathews and Co." have been hung with some tact by Mr. Mathews.

GERALD GAGE; OR, THE SECRET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SUSAN HOPLEY," ETC.

(Concluded from page 150.)

CHAPTER IX.



he VERY day that the projected dinner took place at Mr. Livingstone's, Gerald was married to Miss Graves in Paris. Never went man to the altar less willingly. He had never loved Emily so much, nor had been ever so sensible of the value of what he was resigning, and the worthlessness of what he was accepting, in exchange, as at the moment that he swore to love, honour, and cherish Rolinda Graves. He disliked her person, despised her intellect, and abhorred her character. He knew very well why she married him, so that his disgust was not even tempered by the solace of self-love; and he very honestly thought, when he handed her into the carriage, after the ceremony, that he had much better have hanged himself to a bedpost than have tied himself for ever to a woman he hated. Why did he do it, then? Because he was proud and idle, infirm of purpose, and weak in principle. He could neither endure poverty nor labour; he had involved himself in difficulties, by entering into the society of those he could not afford to live amongst; he was too proud to confess himself penniless, and too weak to disentangle himself, and kick away the trammels that compassed him about. So, he sold himself to misery, for wealth and splendour. But where were they?—nowhere but in his own imagination. But this he did not yet know; it was a truth that gradually opened upon him after his marriage. He then discovered that Mr. Graves was a man living upon expedients, like himself, only so much more fertile and practised in them than he was.

Before Mr. Graves consented to the match, he had taken care to ascertain from Mr. Pilrig that there had been no alteration in the will. As things had turned out, he regretted exceedingly the communication he had made to his uncle, which might have had consequences very adverse to his present plans; but he was relieved by Mr. Pilrig's assurance that all was safe. In reality, Mr. Pilrig knew nothing about the matter; and, having never been employed by Mr. Livingstone since, he had very considerable misgivings on the subject. But it neither suited his pride nor his interest to say so. Mr. Graves went back to Paris satisfied, and now that the marriage was accomplished, he hinted to Gerald that there could be no difficulty in extracting a little money from the fears of the indiscreet lawyer. Gerald represented how much difficulty he had had in doing so before; but Mr. Graves sat that down wholly to his want of experience in such transactions; and determined on their starting for London immediately to see what could be made of it; attributing his own want of cash to some temporary accidents. Gerald, however, soon extracted the truth from his wife, and saw that he had been duped, or had rather duped himself; but he was so thoroughly conscious of deserving it, that he hardly felt he had a right to complain; and as he had nothing to depend upon but the manoeuvres and expedients of his father-in-law, he could not afford to quarrel with him.

Mr. Pilrig was annoyed at this man of large estates coming to borrow money from him. Mr. Graves pleaded temporary difficulties, and the money was lent and spent; then came another application, and another—and refusals were met by threats. The little lawyer was at his wits' end. He was not rich, and was only now getting into a profitable line of business; whilst his purse was being drained by these exactions at one end as fast as it filled at the other. But then his professional reputation was at stake, and his fears being stronger than his understanding, he for some time weakly yielded to menaces, that, had he had more fortitude, he would have defied in the beginning. Better far is it to face the utmost evil our enemy can do us than sell ourselves to slavery by succumbing to his threats.

"I don't see, Gerald," said Mr. Graves, one day, to his son-in-law, "why you should not try what could be done with my uncle Livingstone. You say he and your father were great friends: that is a claim in itself. Then—selfish and suspicious as he is—it is not likely that he would wish the man he means to make his heir should die of starvation before he comes to the fortune. Why not make an application to him?"

"Because I am afraid of risking everything by it," answered Gerald. "You know what Pilrig told us; besides, you know he hates you, because you are his natural heir."

"Ay, that's very true; but I did not play my cards well. I did not know the man; now I do. You shall go a very different way to work. You shall write him a letter, making no allusion to the will, but describing your difficulties, and asking for the smallest assistance, to enable you to do something for yourself, on the strength of his being the only surviving friend of your father in a situation to aid you. Then, if he sees you, you must own to having been imprudent; and if he asks you about Pilrig and the will, say that you thought the man was drunk, and that you never believed a word of it. The thing is to get about him, without awakening his distrust. He is as strong in his attachments as he is virulent in his hatreds. He was in love with a girl in his youth—she died, and he never got over it; and although Nicky is the most insufferable of bores, his kindness to her has been unvarying; and, I have no doubt, she has an ample provision for her life, in case she survives him. Yes, Gerald, I think I see our way clearly through this business (Mr. Graves was very sanguine); if you play your cards well, the game's your own. Come, let us draw up the letter."

Gerald thought the plan might succeed too, and consented to make the experiment, though with much less animated hopes than Mr. Graves, who was never depressed at anything; but, having no principle and very little feeling, pushed on, boasting and lying through life, always hoping the next turn of the die would make his fortune. Gerald, on the contrary, had both principle and feeling, but they were weak and unstable, and they had succumbed in the struggle with his idleness, his selfishness, and his ill-directed pride. But, though not strong enough to govern, they were strong enough to gall him, now that he



MADAME VESTRIS IN THE NEW DRAMA OF "THE SPEAKING LIKENESS," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

had violated their laws; and his pride helped to make him heartily ashamed and disgusted both with his conduct and his position. Added to which, there was the wife that he hated for ever at his side—not the less hateful that, since their marriage, she had grown less fond of him. He was, as we have said, handsome and clever, and his civil indifference had piqued her into liking him.

However, he wrote the letter according to Mr. Graves's advice, and in due time there came an invitation to call at an appointed hour.

"Don't say you are married, Gerald," said Mr. Graves. "He hates me, and the effect might be very prejudicial to your interests. Sink the wife."

Gerald wished he could; and as he went along, on his way to Portland-place, he very naturally reflected upon his own folly. If this step were to be taken, why had he not taken it before he tied himself to Rolinda; whom, instead of being likely to advance his fortunes, was so far an impediment to them, that he was positively advised by her own father to conceal his connexion with her. How he cursed his madness and extravagance that had brought him into such a dilemma. In short, he felt so wretched and despairing, that he had no occasion to make up the face of a distressed man, as Mr. Graves had directed him to do, when he entered Mr. Livingstone's library: he was distressed enough in reality for all purposes.

Mr. Livingstone received him very well—indeed, kindly; first asked him much about his father, and then gradually fell to speak of his own situation. Gerald owned to great imprudence.

"It was my misfortune, Sir, not to like the Church, for which my father designed me. I ought to have overcome my objection, for it was the only hope he had of providing for me; but, trusting to get into the army or some situation more congenial to my tastes, I neglected my studies; and when my father died, I had no longer the means of remaining at College."

"And what have you been doing since?" inquired Mr. Livingstone.

"Partly living on the little money I got by the sale of my father's furniture, Sir; I had also a few College friends who invited me to their houses, and I staid hanging about upon them longer than I should, in hopes that as they were well connected, they might have done something for me."

"Bad luck out," said Mr. Livingstone; "but what would you like to do now?"

"Anything," replied Gerald, "that I am fit for."

"And what are you fit for?" inquired Mr. Livingstone.

"I always wished to go into the army, Sir," answered Gerald.

"You are too old," responded Mr. Livingstone; "can you think of nothing else?"

"A situation, Sir," suggested Gerald.

"What do you say to a wife?" said Mr. Livingstone, with a sort of comic abruptness.

"A wife, Sir?" answered Gerald; "I am afraid a wife would be more likely to augment my difficulties than relieve them."

"But, what if she were an heiress?" said the old gentleman.

"Money, Sir, of course, would be very acceptable to a person in my situation," replied Gerald; "but a marriage of interest, Sir—a marriage without affection"—and, after hesitating, he stopped, from mere shame and conscious degradation.

"Oh," said Mr. Livingstone, "but why should it be a marriage without affection? Why should a woman want attractions because she is an heiress? Surely she may be as beautiful, amiable, and accomplished, as if she were the daughter of a poor curate or a half-pay officer."

Gerald blushed at the last words, for they brought Emily to his mind; but, at the same time, they suggested a ready excuse, and he hinted something about his affections being engaged.

"Oh, that alters the case, certainly," replied Mr. Livingstone; "and I am sorry to hear it, because it puts an end to my plan. The young lady I meant to propose to you is a ward of mine, and will be one of the richest heiresses in the country. She is, moreover, lovely, both in person and mind, and the man who gets her will be a very fortunate fellow, I assure you. Come, think twice before you say no. I am certain she has no attachment, and will listen to my recommendation."

"It cannot be, Sir," answered Gerald, with a sigh of deep regret.

"It is true, I may be able to procure you some sort of situation in the India House, but the candidates are numerous, and advancement slow. You will, probably, have a good deal of confinement at the desk, and small emoluments for several years; whilst the alternative is a large fortune and a lovely wife."

But Gerald was firm, of course; he muttered the words, "honour and affection, and engagement of several years," blushed and stammered, cursed his own folly and precipitance, not forgetting his wife and her parents, whom he consigned energetically to the devil; but he was fast bound—there was no getting free, kick and struggle as he would; so he was obliged to make a virtue of necessity, and take credit with Mr. Livingstone, for the most inextinguishable fidelity. The old gentleman shook his head, said he would see if he could do anything for him, but that he feared that he might live to regret his pertinacity; and, finally, desired him to return at nine o'clock on the evening of the eighth day, when he would acquaint him with the result of his exertions in his favour. "By-the-by," said he, as Gerald was quitting the room, "has the lady you are engaged to any money?"

"None, Sir," replied Gerald; "none whatever."

On the same afternoon, a solicitor was sent for, and directions given for the intended will, which was duly prepared and signed by the day appointed for Gerald's visit. Invitations were also sent to Mr. and Mrs. Miller and Emily, to take tea in Portland-place on that evening at eight o'clock; and the party were, already assembled in the drawing-room, when Gerald knocked at the door below, and, according to Mr. Livingstone's directions, was shown into the library. Begging his company to excuse him for a short time, the old gentleman descended the stairs in better spirits, and a more agreeable frame of mind than he could remember to have found himself in for the last thirty years. The whole thing had turned up so neatly; he had had an opportunity of testing the disinterestedness of his intended heir, in a manner so entirely satisfactory; the young people pleased him, and he had found an occasion of emphatically rewarding constancy and affection—sentiments with which, from his own early disappointment, he had an exceeding sympathy; but of whose frequent existence he was extremely sceptical. He chuckled with pleasure as he entered the room.

"Well, young man," said he, "I hope you have thought better of this business; for, to say the truth, I fear it will be impossible to meet with a situation that you will not find very objectionable."

"Of what business, Sir?" asked Gerald.

"Of my proposal. The young lady is at this moment in the house, and has expressed her willingness to accept you, for it appears you are not wholly unknown to her. Indeed, I have reason to believe that she really has entertained a preference for you for some time."

Here the images of the various young beauties he had danced and flirted with at Madame de Violane's recurred to the mind of the mortified Gerald, and he wondered which of them it might be.

"Her present fortune will be two hundred thousand pounds; hereafter, something much more considerable."

Gerald's head seemed in a whirl; the past, the present, the future, darted through his mind with the rapidity of an electrical shock—what he was, what he might have been; his madness—his stupidity—his "d—d ill luck." His throat was parched, and his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth; so that when Mr. Livingstone pressed him for an answer, he could only gasp out, "It cannot—cannot be."

"Well," said Mr. Livingstone, "I shall only make one more effort to shake your determination, and that is, the sight of the lady herself;" and, before the unfortunate victim could expostulate, the old gentleman had left the room.

Gerald felt disposed to rush out of the house; but the dread of offending Mr. Livingstone, and so losing what appeared his only chance of escape from utter destitution, prevented him. So, he sat, with his eyes fixed vacantly upon the door, till it opened, and Mr. Livingstone, pushing in Emily, cried, "There, look at her; and if you don't like her, why I must try and get you fifty pounds a year at the India House, to keep you from starving."

The door was shut, the old man gone, and the young people in each other's arms in a second. Emily forgot the neglect—Gerald forgot the wife; young loves, past scenes, were all remembered. Emily was all happiness. Gerald was in a delirium; it was too much for his brain; he pressed her convulsively to his heart, and covered her face with kisses. Emily felt how he loved, and thought how he must have suffered; and she tried to calm him, and lead him into conversation, but in vain.

Some time—they knew not how long—had passed in these wild transports, when the door again opened, and Mr. Livingstone entered, with parchments and papers in his hand. "Come!" said he, "you have years of love and love-making before you—this evening must be mine. It's long since I have made anybody happy, and now that I hope I have done it completely, you must come up stairs to the drawing-room, and let me enjoy the sight of my work. First, however, before we go, I will put this deed in your hand, Gerald—it is your wife's marriage-settlement of two hundred thousand pounds; I have chosen to vest the property in her, rather than in you, for various reasons. One is, that I know her better, and am attached to her; another, that I am aware, from your own confessions, that she is better fitted to take care of it. But a good husband need very seldom complain of this sort of arrangement; few women are so ungenerous as to make him feel any difference; and I am sure Emily Dering will not be one of them!"

Emily turned a sweet smile of assurance on Gerald, but his lips were compressed, and his features ghastly.

"Come," continued Mr. Livingstone, "they are waiting tea for us; let us go up stairs;" and he gave Emily his arm. "Remember, Gerald," said he, tapping the young man on the back; "remember, when I die, she will be my heir."

Silently and mechanically, Gerald followed to the drawing-room, shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Miller, took his seat, and went through the dumb show of the tea-table. Everybody was struck with his countenance and strange demeanour, except Nicky, who never observed anything. Mr. Livingstone thought that this sudden heap of joy had crushed him for the moment. "He will be all right to-morrow," whispered he to Mr. Miller; but the lawyer's sagacity, and Emily's affection, were not so easily satisfied. The former was completely puzzled—he began to doubt his attachment to Emily; but she, strong in her conviction, from what had passed below, was sure that, whatever it might be, it was not that that was affecting him so strangely; and, true woman-like, she felt that any other woe must be light and remediable. So she tried to cheer him; smiled on him, gave him sweet loving looks; and when they took their leave, and he handed her into Mr. Miller's carriage, she pressed his hand tenderly, and bade him "see her to-morrow."

Gerald went home, knocked at his father-in-law's door, and, on being admitted, asked for a night candlestick, and ascended to his room; locked himself in, loaded his pistols, put one in his mouth, and blew out his brains. The report brought up the family, but, when the door was broken open, he was dead.



His wife died a few months afterwards, in bringing a child into the world, for which Emily amply provided; and when some years had elapsed, and her grief and regret had subsided, she married Charles Miller.

THE END.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Blow winds and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanes spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples; drown'd the cocks.—SHAKESPEARE.

It is, perhaps, hardly legitimate to class steeple-chasing among our National Sports: it must, however, be permitted to associate with them on the ground of its popularity as a rural pastime, however temporary the taste and unsupporting the practice. Indeed, there are strong indications that the food of its favour is passing, and that the tide of ebbs is running so strongly as to threaten to "drench our steeples and drown the cocks"—those neck-or-nothing cavaliers, not one of whom would have hesitated to have shown Curtius the way had they ridden with him in the Immortality stakes.

This passage of horsemanship may be divided into two classes—the professional and the amateur. Its professors are said to be the keenest practitioners in the Olympic sports, in issues of *nolle prosequi* (no go)—*pre-nunciatum* (giving the offence)—*supercedens* (making it safe)—and such like points of their craft: the amateurs are, for the most part, "all honourable men," who seek the bubble reputation—here, by diving into a murmuring stream, with the thermometer at zero—there, by impaling themselves on the *chevaux de frise* of a twenty feet "bull finch." Whatever may be urged against the occupation of both in the matter of chivalry, the latter certainly have the call, and, consequently, should have precedence as the *dramatis personae* in a steeple-chase spectacle. One of these amateur performances was enacted on Wednesday last—the action and catastrophe of which furnish the materials for these presents.

In that Temple of the metropolitan hunting districts—the Vale of Aylesbury—the Barons Rothschild, who gather their wealth "where'er winds blow or waters roll," cultivate their woodcraft. There, at a village called Mentmore—as picturesque as if got up for a ballet at the opera—they have their hunting-lodge, with its *et cetera* of cottages for the servants, stables, kennels, and so forth. There, moreover, on the day aforesaid, a steeple-chase was performed, chiefly by gentlemen who are in the habit of hunting the hart with the Baron's hounds. The line chosen was pat to the purpose—the start taking place hard by a steeple on a hill some three miles and a half from the finish, which was not far from the steeple of Mentmore—over grass the whole way.

It lay through a series of fine roomy fields, with Wing Park for their centre, and over some eight-and-twenty hedges and ditches, and three brooks—rather "raspers." For the first race nine started; the lead being taken, and maintained till within a distance of the winning post, by a youth of sixteen—a singularly elegant horseman—the son of Mr. Joseph Anderson, of Piccadilly. Whether he threw his heart before him, and over-marked his horse in trying to catch it, or was beaten on the merits of his courser, when with victory almost in his grasp, he was vanquished by a gallant knight, who entered the lists with more odds against him than any of his antagonists.

Elated by his good fortune, he vaulted from the back of his steed, before returning to scale; whereupon objection was taken, and debate followed. Three of the nine only were placed: one of these being never returned at all, having broken his leg at a leap, and being subsequently put out of his misery. Then followed the minor stake, for which six went, and four only ran; the whole quartet being at the same time capsized into the same ditch; and finally, the winner going in with none of the others in sight. Such was the day's sport—in keeping with the working of the system, which rarely, if ever, falls to produce destruction among the horses and disputes among their owners.

Behold the steeple-chasers' fate—to ride
With death, or next prize, in his side!

It will be seen that this pastime finds little favour in our eyes—will it not be said with reason, seeing we hold it both cruel and unsportsmanlike. Its advocates deny that it involves more than a hunter should be capable of performing, viz.—doing four miles over a fair hunting country. But is a steeple-chase done at a fair hunting pace—with hunting appliances and means to boot? The fences may be such as a horse could take without over effort, with time. If steeple-chasing must go on, let them, at least, have reference to the pressing necessity of the performer—in this sport "it is the pace that kills."

TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—Nothing was said or done to affect the positions of the leading favourites for the Chester Cup or Derby; but it will be seen that, for the first of these events, Clumsy, Hope, and Miss Burns figure rather conspicuously; each was in force, but the principal outlay was on the horse. Brocardo was once more in the ascendant for the Derby; and a "cool hundred" was laid out on Humdrum, who was also backed at 5 to 4 (in hundreds) agst Malcoln. Sting was not mentioned.

17 to 1 agst Sweetmeat	28 to 1 agst Miss Burns	40 to 1 agst Clumsy
25 to 1 — Best Bower	30 to 1 — Fitzallen	50 to 1 — Inheritress
25 to 1 — The Baron (t)	33 to 1 — Clumsy	50 to 1 — Weatherbit (t)
28 to 1 — Hope (t)	40 to 1 — Arthur (t)	50 to 1 — Advice (t)
	100 to 1 agst The Label	

17 to 1 agst Brocardo (t)	40 to 1 agst Humdrum (t)	50 to 1 agst Poynton
25 to 1 — Tibthorpe (t)	50 to 1 — West Country-man	66 to 1 — The Premier (t)
40 to 1 — Malcoln	500 to 400 on Humdrum agst Malcoln	66 to 1 — Martext (t)

THURSDAY.—Several horses were backed for the Chester Cup, without any material effect on the prices. Clumsy, Miss Burns, Hope, The Magnet, and Billy Purvis, of the many quoted, were most inquired after, but, with the exception of Clumsy, who fluctuated between 22 and 25 to 1, the odds returned "ruled" the market. There was nothing new in the Derby betting. Latest prices:—

8 to 1 agst Wadlow's lot	27 to 1 agst Hope (t)	50 to 1 agst Discord (t)
10 to 1 — Sweetmeat (t)	30 to 1 — Fitz-Allen (t)	50 to 1 — Intrepid
22 to 1 — Clumsy	40 to 1 — Arthur (t)	100 to 15 — Duc an Durras
25 to 1 — The Baron (t)	40 to 1 — The Magnet	1000 to 15 — Rose of Chalmers
25 to 1 — Miss Burns (t)	50 to 1 — Billy Purvis (t)	

9 to 2 agst Sting	33 to 1 agst Malcoln	1000 to 15 agst Premier (t)
12 to 1 — Brocardo	50 to 1 — Poynton (t)	9 to 1 agst Lago and Brocardo
25 to 1 — Tibthorpe	50 to 1 — The Label	

18 to 1 agst Queen Anne	20 to 1 agst Cuckoo (t)
18 to 1 — Princess Alice	20 to 1 — Lady Cecilia

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—THEATRE ROYAL COVENT-GARDEN.—MONDAY EVENING, March 30th, Mr. LAVENU'S GRAND CONCERT, at which the following Distinguished Artists will appear—Madame Albertazzi, Madame Balfe, Mdlle. Schloss, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Miss Lacombe, Miss Mesent, Miss Cubitt, Miss Rafter, Miss M. O'Connor, Miss A. Hill, the Misses Williams, Miss Sara Flower, and Miss Dolby; Messrs. Harrison, Braham, H. Phillips, Bourni, Brizzi, Raffert, Boddia, Ferrari, Arthur, F. N. Crouch, and Henry Russell; the Hutchinson Family, the American Vocalists, Instrumental Solo Performers—Madame Dulcken, Signor Sivori, Mr. Purish Alvars, Messrs. Richardson, Koenig, Case, Lazarus, Baumann, Platt, and Prospero. Leader, M. Tolbecque; Conductors, Messrs. Benedict, Negri, and Lavenu. Box Tickets, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Galleries, 2s.; and full Particulars to be had at all the Music-sellers. Places and Private Boxes to be had only at the Box-office, Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.; and Messrs. ADDISON and HODGSON, Regent-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. M. BATTY.—Last Week but Three of the Winter Season, and of the present brilliant Spectacle, which is acknowledged by the countless throngs of admiring spectators to surpass all previous efforts, both in gorgeous tableaux, magnificence of effect, splendid double band, stupendous performing Elephants, &c. &c., to any yet witnessed.—MONDAY, MARCH 16, and every Evening during the Week, THE RAJAH OF NAGPORE; or, THE SACRED ELEPHANTS OF THE PAGODA; in which the whole Company and beautiful Stud will appear. Unique SCENES OF THE CIRCUS, by Foreign and British Professors. On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the performances will conclude with a Grand Military Ballet, and on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, with THE IRISH SCHOOLMASTER; the Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Equestrian Tilt daily. Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

COLOSSEUM.—SACRED MUSIC during LENT, and Continuation of Prices. Day, 2s.; Evening, 2s. 6d.; Children under Twelve, 1s. Stalactite Caverns, 1s. extra; Children, 6d. Sacred Music only on Wednesday and Friday, and the most admired Organ on the Grand Organ. The remaining days, from 2 till 4, and 8 till half-past 10.

DAY EXHIBITION.—Grand Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent.—Open from 10 till 5.

EVENING EXHIBITION.—The New and Extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional Atmospheric Effects, at 8, 9, and 10. The Museum, Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, &c. &c., open from 7 till half-past 10.

The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. BRADWELL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The SUBSCRIBERS and the Public are respectfully informed that the FIRST CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, when will be performed Haydn's Symphony No. 9, Beethoven's "Kreutzer," Weber's Overture to "Oberon," and Cherubini's "Deux Journées." Concerto Violin, M. Sainton; Vocalists, the Misses Williams and Mr. Lockey; Conductor, Signor Costa.—Single Tickets, 41s., and Double Tickets, 41s. 10s., to be had at the Music Warehouse of Messrs. ADDISON and HODGSON, 210, Regent-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 20, 1846, will be performed A SELECTION OF ANTHEMS and CATHEDRAL MUSIC. Principal Vocal Performers—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Young, Mr. George, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Leffler, and Mr. Phillips. Organist—Mr. Turle. The Chorus will consist of above 500 Performers. Tickets, 3s. each, Reserved Seats, 5s., may be obtained of the principal Music-Sellers, of Mr. Bowley, 33, Charing Cross; Mr. Rice, 102, Strand; or Mr. Mitchell, 39, Charing Cross.

MR. LOVE, THE POLYHONIST.—VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.—CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, and FRIDAY, MARCH 20, Mr. Love will present an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Great Power of the Human Voice, and its Contributory Organs. After which, A Trip to Hamburg; Mr. Roberts, the Welsh Harpist; Love's Louten Lucubrations, and other Entertainments. Begin at Eight. Admission, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

On THURSDAY, MARCH 19, Mr. Love will appear at the INSTITUTION, 17, EDWARD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.

On MONDAY, MARCH 16, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, ROMFORD.

On MONDAY, MARCH 23, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, PECKHAM.

On MONDAY, APRIL 6, at the HORNS TAVERN, KENNINGTON.

ANOTHER CAUTION.—GENERAL TOM THUMB does not appear at Astley's Amphitheatre next week. The person advertised to appear there on Mr. Carter's large horse, as "Field-Marshal General Tom Thumb," is more than four times the General's weight and size. The little General is about to return to America, and is now holding his Farewell Levees, every day and evening, at the Egyptian Hall. The General has appeared THREE times before her Majesty the Queen, and performed before all the principal Sovereigns of Europe. His weight is only FIFTEEN POUNDS! Hours, half-past twelve to two; half-past three to five; and half-past seven to nine o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Children half-price. The General's engagement at the Lyceum Theatre, on Monday, in no manner conflict with his usual Evening Levees, as he does not leave the Egyptian Hall till nine o'clock.

THE CAMPAIGN on the SUTLEJ creating immense interest at the present moment, there is exhibiting at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, PORTFARIS of the most distinguished MEN both in the SIKH ARMY and GOVERNMENT of LAHORE, taken by Lady of rank, distinction, and the Fine Arts, during her residence in India. Also, Portraits of Sir Henry Harcourt, Sir Robert and Lady Sale, &c. By means of the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE these interesting Portraits are on a magnificent scale. Mornings, at Half-past Four o'clock; Evenings, at a Quarter to Ten. The LECTURES include those on ASTRONOMY, during Lent, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; COLEMAN'S WORKING MODEL Ascending and Descending Inclined Planes, &c. &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

HENRY RUSSELL AT MISS KELLY'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY EVENING, March 16, Mr. Russell will sing his following Compositions.—I'm Adieu, Dream of the Reveller, Life on the Ocean Wave, Newfoundland Dog, Little Fools and Great Ones, The Maniac, Boatmen of the Ohio, The Ship on Fire, The Old Arm Chair, The Gambler's Wife, Woodman Spare that Tree, I'm Goin' Ober de Mountain, interspersed with Anecdotes illustrative of Negro Life and Character. In answer to the numerous inquiries that have been directed to Mr. Russell relative to the proceedings he has been advised to adopt in order to restrain the unauthorised public singing of his compositions. Mr. Russell informs the public that he would be extremely unwilling to limit the courtesy under which the right of representation in musical compositions is generally conceded, the only instance in which he has interfered being that in which an individual has had the audacity to construct an Entertainment wholly of Mr. Russell's compositions; appropriating alike his Songs and the Anecdotes with which he accompanies the delivery, without even mentioning his name as the composer, or having obtained his consent. In private the license of the composer is not open to the legal performance of musical compositions, and, in public, his effusions are equally open to all who fairly recognize the claims of the composer. Private Boxes, 41s.; Dress Boxes, 3s.; Upper Boxes and Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 1s. The Box office open from 12 till 4 o'clock, on Friday, Saturday, and Monday next, from twelve till four o'clock.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN.
COVENT-GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND.—The Nobility and Gentry are very respectfully informed that the ANNUAL MEETING of this Institution will be HELD at FREEMASON'S HALL, on MONDAY, APRIL 6th. The President, His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, in the Chair. DRINKWATER MEADOWS, Secretary. The Musical Department will be under the Direction of Mr. T. COOKE. Office: Stage Door, Covent-Garden Theatre.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.—Under the Patronage of HER MAJESTY and the QUEEN DOWAGER.—The 63rd ANNIVERSARY of this Society will be celebrated on ST. PATRICK'S DAY, Tuesday, March 17, 1846, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street.

STEWARDS.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., M.P.
Lord John Chichester, M.P.
Sir John N. R. Campbell
George Ashlin, Esq.
John Collett, Esq., M.P.
J. W. Fitzpatrick, Esq.
The O'Connor Don, M.P.
Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart.
General Canfield
John Wiggins, Esq.
Charles Butler, Esq.
Fitzstephen French, Esq., M.P.
James Hartley, Esq.
Cudwallader F. Waddy, Esq.

Tickets (20s. each) to be had of the Stewards; of Edward Thomas Rainbridge, Esq., Treasurer, No. 12, St. Paul's Churchyard; at the bar of the Tavern; and at the Schools in Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.
EDWARD HASTINGS, Secretary.
Dinner on table at 6 o'clock.
The Children, as usual, dine this day at the Schools at 1 o'clock.

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THE POLISH INSURRECTION.



POLISH VOLUNTEER.—(FROM A PAINTING IN THE POSSESSION OF THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND.)

"And Freedom shriek'd when Kosciuszko fell!"—CAMPBELL.

Eternal Pow'r! whose Word Divine,
Hath said "that where thy Spirit dwells
There also Freedom builds her shrine!"
And there the human bosom swells
With thoughts above the sordid earth,
With aspirations raised to THEE,
Till rapt with love of deathless worth,
Man becomes what he ought to be.
Wilt Thou at last dash down the chain
Close riveted to Poland's neck?
Wilt Thou at last destroy the reign
Of ruthless tyranny, and check
The Calmac vulture's shriek for blood,
The blood of beauty and the brave,
Who for the Christian cause oft stood,
Or, falling, found a glorious grave?
'Twere blasphemy to doubt Thou art
Where Freedom fires the human heart!

Who thunders at Vienna's gate?
Why skulks the Hun behind his walls?

Why not come forth and brave her fate
Which never valiant heart appals?
The Austrian cowers before the Turk—
The Cross before the Crescent flies;
The scimitar hews out its work,
Amidst a Nation's agonies!
On!—on!—the thundering Spahis come,
Like wolf-packs o'er the snow-clad plain;
And Europe shudders at her doom,
And quail the crests of France and Spain.
Where are the Champions of the Cross?
Have they forgotten Ascalon?
Why rush not to retrieve the loss,
And prop pale Austria's tottering Throne?
No! none come forward in that hour
Of mortal peril, save One Pow'r.
Brave Poland's spear is gleaming high—
Her pennons flout the frowning sky;
John Sobieski comes—his swords
Scatter like chaff, the Moslem hordes.
The Austrian breathes—his throne is saved—
Dictates the peace he lately craved;



POLISH INSURGENTS.

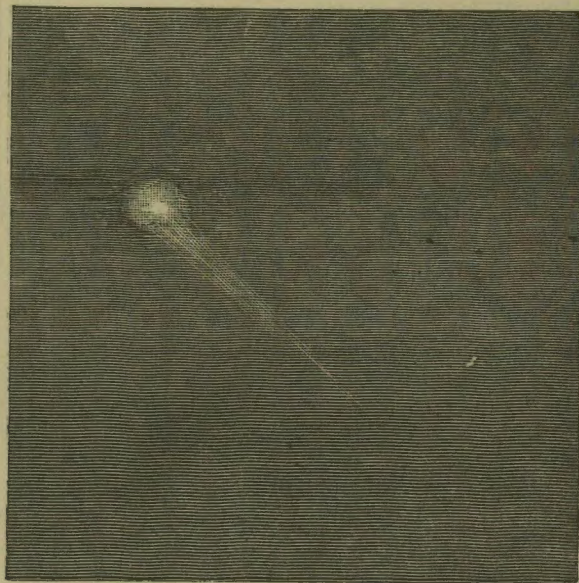
O'erwhelms with thanks the Polish chief—
And now—oh, gratitude! oh, grief!—
The Hun would trample on the land
Which saved him from the Paynim brand!

What boots it to recall the day
When Vistula recoil'd with shame—
When Poland's crown became the prey
Of Royal robbers, and the name
Highest upon Fame's blazon placed,
The name of Poland was erased
From the broad map of Europe? Strife,
Foul civil Discord gave the blow—
That demon, with all evils rife,
Laid Kosciuszko's country low!
But still she rose again. Her soul
Contemn'd the despot's foul control.
The humblest peasant of her soil,
Though worn down by ungrateful toil,
Felt that his spirit was unbroke,
And sigh'd to rend the tyrant's yoke.
And the day came at last. Uprose
Polonia in her glorious might,
Scattering before her freedom's foes,
As day dispels the clouds of night.
The heart of Europe leap'd with joy
When rush'd forth hoary old and boy;
E'en woman grasp'd the pike and sword
To save the land they all adored.
And saved it certainly had been,
But diplomats stept in between
The flying Russ, victorious Pole,
Baffled the conqueror near the goal.
The tide roll'd back in vengeful flood,
And deluged the lost land in tears and blood.

Again, again, the nation rallies!
Forth from the mountains, plains, and vallies,
From crowded town and lonely shore,
The hamlet, and the forest hoar,
Comes thundering the battle-cry
Of men resolved "to do or die."
Unequal conflict! Yet the race
Not always to the swift is given;
The mighty may not always place
His heel upon the weak. Kind Heaven!
Who seest fair woman scourged to death
By Calmuc knout! who seest the brave
And noble Pole heave his last breath,
Chained, tortured, in Siberian cave,
Raise up a David, to strike down
The Geryon of Royalty:
Despots who desecrate a crown,
Which they (forsooth!) receive from thee!
Let not a noble land become
Th' Aceldama of modern times;
Let Europe's voice no more be dumb,
Nor silence sanction blackest crimes!
Troops had extinguished Poland's just desire—
"Th' extinguishers themselves" are now on fire.

COMET DISCOVERED AT SHREWSBURY.

Mr. H. Blunt has communicated to the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* of Friday the 6th inst., the details of a Comet that seems, as far as his experience extends, to have escaped the attention of astronomers.



COMET SEEN AT SHREWSBURY.

It appears that on Wednesday the 25th ult., the attention of the writer was drawn to the unusual brightness of the Zodiacal light, and turning a small telescope to that part of the sky, Mr. Blunt observed a nebulous spot, which he never remembered having seen before. He was too ill to pay much attention to it, but the faint hope that it might prove a Comet, induced Mr. Blunt to mark down its place, with reference to the neighbouring stars. Next morning, Mr. Blunt ascertained that a friend had also observed what appeared to be a nebulous star in the same quarter of the sky; but, being at the time intently occupied in examining the extraordinary comet of Biela, which lies to the left of it, this observer passed over it without further notice.

On the following evening, the sky being perfectly clear, the glasses of both observers were turned to the same quarter of the heavens. The nebulous spot was soon found; and, on comparing its position with the diagram made on the previous evening, it had evidently changed its place. A powerful instrument was turned upon it, and every doubt removed. It appears to be one of the finest telescopic comets that have been seen for some years—much brighter than the double comet of Biela, with a tail almost three quarters of a degree in length, turned from the sun. It was subsequently observed on the evenings of Saturday and Monday, and its motion and direction determined.

There are now no fewer than four Comets visible in the Heavens, a circumstance, surely, that ought not to pass unrecorded.

Our illustration shows a Telescopic View of the Comet as it appeared on Thursday evening, Feb. 26th, through a 9 feet Newtonian Reflector, with a magnifying power of 100.

Its position was, on March 4th, in a line drawn through the stars α and β Arietis, continued through η Arietis, to a point as far from the latter star as β was distant on the other side. Therefore, its Right Ascension was about 1h., and its North Polar distance was about 83° .

On the 24th of last January, Father De Vico discovered, at Rome, a new comet in *Eridanus*; and, on the 20th of February, he discovered another new comet, being the fourth which has been detected by him: the position of the latter, on the 20th of February, at 7h. 19m. in the evening, was in Right Ascension 0h. 53m. 56s.; and in North Polar distance it was $97^\circ 29'$. It had a slow motion in A.R. towards the W., and a rapid motion in N.P.D. towards the North Pole. It seems highly probable that this comet is identical with that seen by Mr. Blunt at Shrewsbury.

On Feb. 26 a new comet (not identical with the above) was discovered by Mr. T. Brorsen, at Kiel, and the following places of it have been observed:—

Feb. 26th, at 8h. 0m. 0s. P.M., its A.R. was 0h. 52m. 0s. and its N. P. D. $75^\circ 35'$

" 28th, at 7h. 46m. 0s. P.M. " 0h. 53m. 32s. " $72^\circ 54'$

March 1st, at 8h. 6m. 0s. P.M. " 0h. 53m. 35s. " $70^\circ 56'$

" 2nd, at 7h. 30m. 0s. P.M. " 0h. 53m. 26s. " $69^\circ 25'$

" 4th, at 8h. 6m. 0s. P.M. " 0h. 52m. 42s. " $66^\circ 8'$

So that, at the present time, there are visible the following comets:—The Double Comet of Biela, De Vico's third and fourth Comets, and Brorsen's Comet—certainly a remarkable circumstance.

Blackheath, March 10, 1846.

JAMES GLAISHER.

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